

PEOPLE

Japanese Award
to Weinberger
W. Weinberger, the former defense secretary...

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Official Says Pakistan Tested A-Suitable Missile

By Bernard E. Trainor
WASHINGTON — Pakistan has test-fired a missile capable of carrying a nuclear weapon, according to an official of the Reagan administration.
The U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, confirmed a report from Pakistan, but provided no independent details on the test.

Soviets Move To Legalize Profit Role

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov called on Tuesday for the legalization of profit-making incentives to spur development of urban and rural cooperatives, the new growth area of economic reform.
Presenting a draft law on cooperatives to the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, Mr. Ryzhkov conceded that the state trading sector was not coping with reform.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, above, makes a point to Andrei A. Gromyko during the session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin on Tuesday. At left, Yegor K. Ligachev, No. 2 in the leadership and regarded as a conservative, confides to Vitali I. Vorotnikov, premier of the Russian Republic. Within hearing range is the KGB chief, Viktor M. Chebrikov, partly hidden in the row behind Mr. Ligachev.

Senators Push for INF Vote

WASHINGTON — Senate leaders said Tuesday that they would move to cut off debate on the treaty banning medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, clearing the way for final Senate action before President Ronald Reagan meets with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, at the summit meeting in Moscow that starts on Sunday.
The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, and the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said they would file a cloture petition that, if passed, would limit debate on the treaty to 30 hours before the final vote. The vote on the petition will come no later than Thursday and passage, which requires 60 votes, seems assured.

The Issue of Drugs: Filling a U.S. Void

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
WASHINGTON — The drug issue is often central to elections for mayor or district attorney. But why have drugs become important to the 1988 campaign for president of the United States?
The rise of the drug issue in 1988, according to specialists in the problem, is a result as much of what is not happening in U.S. political life as it is a consequence of what is happening in the country's streets and neighborhoods.

For France's Communists, Leaner Years Ahead

By Joseph Fitchett
PARIS — As bleak as the political climate is for Communists in France these days, legislative elections next month fore-shadow even harsher times.
Polls show Communist strength shriveling to a handful of seats in the next National Assembly, falling short of the 103 needed to form a parliamentary group and thereby losing the claim to seats on commissions and equal time on national media. At present, they hold 35 seats in the 577-member body.



Vitali I. Vorotnikov, premier of the Russian Republic, and Viktor M. Chebrikov, KGB chief, are seen in a row behind Mr. Ligachev.

Kiosk

3 Found Guilty In Iran Swindle

LONDON (AP) — Three Britons who say they worked with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, the former White House aide involved in the Iran-Contra scandal, were jailed Tuesday on charges of trying to swindle Iran with a fake consignment of anti-tank missiles.
The leader, Michael Aspin, 50, sentenced to six years, testified that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Customs Special Investigations Office knew about the \$63.6-million embargo-breaking deal. Eric Matson, 63, a retired British army officer, was jailed for three years, and an insurance broker, William Harper, 38, for two years.

Foreign Trade Bill Vetoed by Reagan

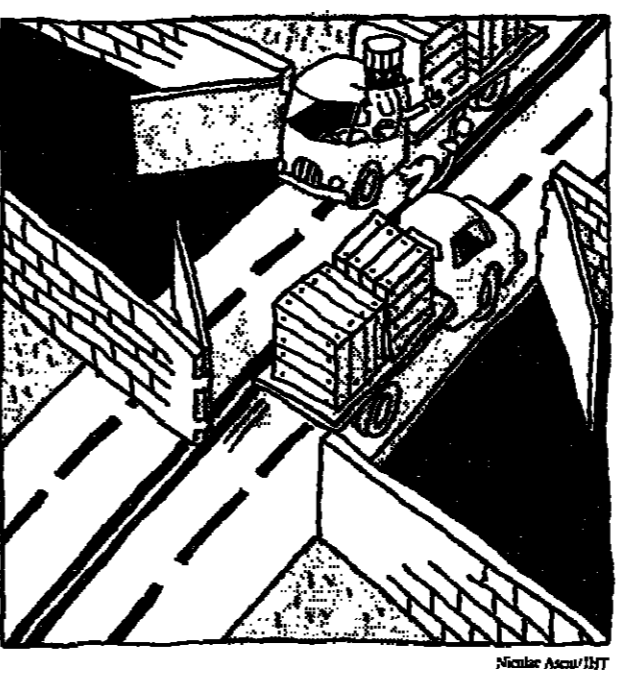
By Stuart Auerbach
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday vetoed a landmark foreign trade bill and asked Congress to move quickly to pass a new bill that omits two provisions he found especially troublesome.
Less than two hours after the veto message was released at the White House, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to overturn the veto. No Senate vote has been scheduled, and it appears unlikely that the upper body will be able to muster the two-thirds majority needed for an override.
The president's three-page veto message focused on the two items he found most objectionable in the 1,024-page bill. One was a labor-supported measure requiring companies to give workers 60-days notice of plant closings and mass layoffs. The other point was the restriction on exports of Alaska oil.

A U.S. Trend: Giving Protectionism a Good Name

By Peter T. Kilborn
WASHINGTON — Free trade, a hallowed tenet of Western economics, is fading as a goal of U.S. policy, as the debate over the trade bill shows. Now a minority among those who study U.S. trade policies is saying that, in an imperfect world, some second thoughts about free trade are long overdue.
In its view, free trade and free markets are Western concepts that do not fit the more centralized, protectionist economies of Japan and East Asia.
This minority concludes that if Western nations are to hold their own in the world economy, they must accept the Asian view in forming their own trade policies. They must break open the labyrinthine distribution networks that these countries weave to keep foreign competitors at bay, using actions such as demanding certain shares of various overseas markets and denying the nations access to Western markets if they do not provide them.
What is more, it is argued, some industries such as supercomputers and aerospace are so immense and hard to establish that what amounts to a national mobilization is essential.
Trade legislation that would have taken some tentative steps in this direction was vetoed on Tuesday by President Ronald Reagan. But Mr. Reagan did not object to the many provisions that would make the United States more protectionist. He found unacceptable the provision that would require companies to give workers 60 days' notice of layoffs or plant closing.

Business/Finance

Ford Aerospace said it was buying a military services company for about \$425 million. Page 11.
The Dollar
Dollars 1.7013
Pound 1.8675
Yen 124.20
FF 5.7445



Adam Smith and David Ricardo. And even the strongest advocates of free trade acknowledge that national security may require protecting munitions industries and some agriculture from foreign competition.

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Of late, moreover, some economists have been struck by developments that cast doubt on traditional concepts of free trade. They cite the wholesale use of protectionism, far exceeding Western practices, by such hugely successful East Asian economies as those of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.
And they also say that the growth of promising but costly technologies such as supercomputers and aircraft have begun to test the classical view of competition among nations because no more than a few nations might ever establish footholds in the industries born of the technologies.

mer trade official in the Reagan administration who was involved in trade talks with the Japanese. He is the author of a new book on the issue: "Trading Places: How We Allowed Japan to Take the Lead."
Mr. Prestowitz maintains that Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are not market economies according to the classical Western definition. The assumptions they make are inimical to free trade.
Japan and its neighbors encourage their businesses to exploit foreign markets, deciding which industries to favor with protection and government largesse. In their youth, the favored industries are protected at home from foreign competition with tariffs, quotas and internal distribution networks that impede any but their own goods.
Mr. Prestowitz said the United States therefore needed a kind of affirmative action program that forces Japan to bend its rules to make room for non-Japanese competitors in the domestic market. "The open market that is the sine qua non of free trade," he said in an interview, "may not be possible to achieve."



A militiaman evacuates a child amid Beirut fighting Tuesday. Three Syrians were killed. Page 2.

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Poland Rebuffs Western Aid if Linked to Internal Reforms

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish Communist leadership has rejected in advance plans being discussed in the West that would involve asking Poland to make deep changes in its political system in exchange for a large infusion of financial aid.

The Poles said such proposals sought to create a "new dependence upon the wrappings of a new Marshall Plan."

The Communist daily, Trybuna Ludu, said in an article over the weekend, "We are not, and never will be, prepared to sell out the most vital Polish interests."

The article was apparently a reaction to recent informal discussions in several Western countries, including the United States, of a financial aid program for Poland in exchange for political and economic liberalization.

It also appeared to reflect growing concern, particularly after the 15 days of labor unrest that shook Poland this month, that the country's financial weakness might give the West strengthened leverage.

The idea for aid emerged in the United States and spread to Western Europe. As described by diplomats and others, the proposals have taken various forms.

One would provide a modest amount of financial assistance to Warsaw, which is struggling to pay off \$37 billion in foreign debts, in exchange for political changes.

Another proposal would entail economic aid for all Eastern Europe, similar in scope to the postwar Marshall Plan that revived Western Europe, to be negotiated essentially with Moscow in exchange for broad political and economic concessions.

"The aim is the same as always: to

change the power alignment in Europe," the paper Trybuna Ludu asserted.

It attributed such designs to "false conclusions drawn from the structural transformations now taking place in socialist states."

In 1947, Moscow forced Poland and Czechoslovakia to reject U.S. aid under the Marshall Plan, the program originated by Secretary of State George C. Marshall that disbursed \$12 billion in Europe to rebuild war-damaged economies.

In recent months, public debate has revived in Poland over the wisdom of the 1947 rejection.

In a debate televised in Western Europe, an Italian financier, Carlo de Benedetti, one of Europe's most influential business leaders, advocated assistance for Poland.

A former French president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, another participant in the debate, approved of the idea, although neither offered details.

Italian political leaders, notably senior representatives of the Italian Communist and Radical parties, were reported during visits to Poland to have explored the idea.

British specialists who visited Poland this month to attend a round of annual Polish-British discussions reported the idea had been discussed in the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, but that it had found little favor.

Mrs. Thatcher is scheduled to visit Poland later this year.

The British coolness appears to reflect, for the moment, an attitude among West European governments, which would have to foot the bill for financial concessions.

On a visit to West Germany, a Polish

delegation led by Jozef Czyrek, a member of the Politburo, was reported to have been told by the West German finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, that Bonn "saw no room for maneuver in granting bigger financial concessions."

West Germany is Poland's largest creditor and trade partner in the West. It would presumably have to play a major role in any financial aid program to the Poles.

Oath to Soviets Dropped

The government said Tuesday it had approved a new military oath that removed a pledge of allegiance to the Soviet Army, wording that caused at least 140 youths to refuse induction, United Press International reported from Warsaw.

The oath called on Poles to "releasely guard peace in brotherly alliance with the Soviet Army and other allied armies."

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Talks With Moscow and Beijing To Seek End of Mideast Missile Sales

WASHINGTON (WP) — The United States has begun talks with the Soviet Union and China on ending further sales of ground-to-ground missiles to Middle East nations in the wake of the Chinese sale of intermediate-range missiles to Saudi Arabia, according to State Department officials.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy told a House panel on May 10 that the administration had raised its concerns about the proliferation of missiles "at the highest levels" of both the Soviet and Chinese governments "and will continue to do so."

"The Soviets and the Chinese are the sources of almost all of the ballistic missile technology currently in the region," he said.

Another department official said that as a result of these talks the United States is now hopeful China will not make another sale of the intermediate-range missile it supplied to the Saudis. Iran, under increasing missile threat from Iraq, has been reported to be pressing China to sell it the same missile.

Algeria May Restore Links to Egypt

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Algeria is moving to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, Western diplomats said on Tuesday. The establishment of normal ties is expected before Algeria hosts an Arab summit on June 7, the diplomats said. Algeria cut relations in 1979, after Cairo was expelled from the Arab League over its peace treaty with Israel.

A meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt is expected before the summit, the sources said. The meeting of Arab heads of state has been called to rally support for the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Colonel Bendjedid has launched a diplomatic offensive to ensure maximum participation. Algeria, which proposed the summit, is reportedly eager to heal differences that could damage Arab unity on the issue.

Mitterrand Reaffirms Ties to Iraq

BAGHDAD (AFP) — President François Mitterrand has told President Saddam Hussein of Iraq that he hopes ties between the two nations will be strengthened, the Iraqi News Agency reported Tuesday.

Mr. Mitterrand had reaffirmed France's "strong and close relations" with Baghdad, the press agency said, which he hoped would continue "in an atmosphere of confidence and friendship." Mr. Mitterrand's remarks were carried in a reply to the Iraqi leader's message of congratulations after Mr. Mitterrand was re-elected on May 8.

The publication of Mr. Mitterrand's message came shortly after the appointment by both Iran and France of special envoys for the task of negotiating a renewal of diplomatic relations.

19 Accused in Italian Airliner Crash

COMO, Italy (Reuters) — Senior officials of Adriaespacia, the French aircraft company, and of the Italian airline ATI are among 19 people charged with negligence and manslaughter in the crash of an ATR-42 airliner in Italy last year, an investigating magistrate said Tuesday.

Mario del Franco, who is leading the investigations into the Oct. 15 crash, which killed all 37 people aboard, said he had summoned the 19 for formal questioning between June 3 and 16.

The investigator, who contends the crash could have been avoided, alleged in the formal summons that the airliner's de-icing system was inadequate. The plane, on a night flight from Milan to Cologne, hit a mountain shortly after takeoff.

South African MPs in Mixed Debates

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — White members of Parliament have debated jointly with Asian and mixed-race members for the first time. Members of the far-right Conservative Party walked out in protest, announcing their "deep-felt rejection of being co-governed by other population groups."

The debates Monday dealt with the budgets of South Africa's four provinces. They were conducted in the provincial capitals by members of the relevant committees in the white, Asian and mixed-race chambers of Parliament.

However, under the revised parliamentary rules allowing the joint debates, no joint voting is permitted on any issues. "Until we can debate and vote together, this meeting today is an historical farce," said Maris Barnard of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party.

North Korea Vows No Olympic Raid

TOKYO (AFP) — President Kim Il Sung of North Korea has said that Pyongyang will go ahead with its boycott of the Seoul Olympics but that it will not attempt to disrupt the Games, President Jojaum Chissano of Mozambique said in Tokyo Tuesday after meeting with Mr. Kim.

"North Korea has no intention of causing military disturbances" during the Olympics, Mr. Chissano told Kyodo news agency after a three-day visit to North Korea. He quoted Mr. Kim as saying that North Korean soldiers were engaged in peaceful activities. "They have no time to fight," Mr. Kim was quoted as saying.

Mr. Chissano said that Mr. Kim had said that North Korea would not participate in the Olympics because this would condone a two-Korea policy.

Ex-Singapore Chief Denies Charge

SINGAPORE (AFP) — A former president, C. V. Devan Nair, facing legal action by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew for what the prime minister says was defamation, has told his lawyers to deny the charge and has left for the United States, his wife said Tuesday.

On Monday, Mr. Lee's lawyers gave Mr. Nair until Wednesday to indicate whether he would publish a retraction and an apology for remarks, and offer damages and costs. Mr. Lee says he was defamed in a Nair press statement that defended the actions of a former solicitor general, Francis Seow, who has been detained since May 6 and accused of collusion with foreigners seeking to influence Singapore's politics.

In the statement, Mr. Nair said he and Mr. Lee had cultivated foreign diplomats and organizations before Singapore became independent in 1965. Mr. Nair was a co-founder with Mr. Lee of the ruling People's Action Party.

For the Record

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian resistance leader, and Vietnam have accepted an invitation to attend an informal Jakarta meeting in July on the Cambodian conflict, according to Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia. Two other resistance leaders and the Hanoi-backed Cambodian government have yet to reply. (AP/)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Laxity on Inspecting 737s Feared

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Airlines may have been lax in inspecting for cracks on older Boeing 737s before an Aloha Airlines jet ripped open last month, the federal aviation administrator, Allan McArthur, said Tuesday.

Close inspections ordered by the FAA after the Hawaii mishap, which took one life, have uncovered cracks in aging 737s "that should have been found" last fall when the agency required similar inspections of the jets, Mr. McArthur said.

At the time of latest order, the FAA said it was concerned that a bonding process used in construction of the older Boeing 737's might lead to dangerous corrosion and cracking. But the FAA said the inspections have revealed no major cracks and that none of the aircraft had been even remotely at risk of suffering the same fate as the Aloha jet.

Hungary's New Leader Vows Reform but Says Hard Work Is Answer

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Hungary's new Communist Party leader, Karoly Grosz, has promised political reforms to match radical economic changes, but he warned that economic woes could not be cured overnight.

In a newspaper interview published Tuesday, Mr. Grosz made clear that liberalization did not mean that party members were free now to criticize the leadership.

Mr. Grosz swept to power on Sunday, succeeding János Kadar in a fundamental overhaul of the Politburo that cleared out conservatives and replaced them with younger reformers.

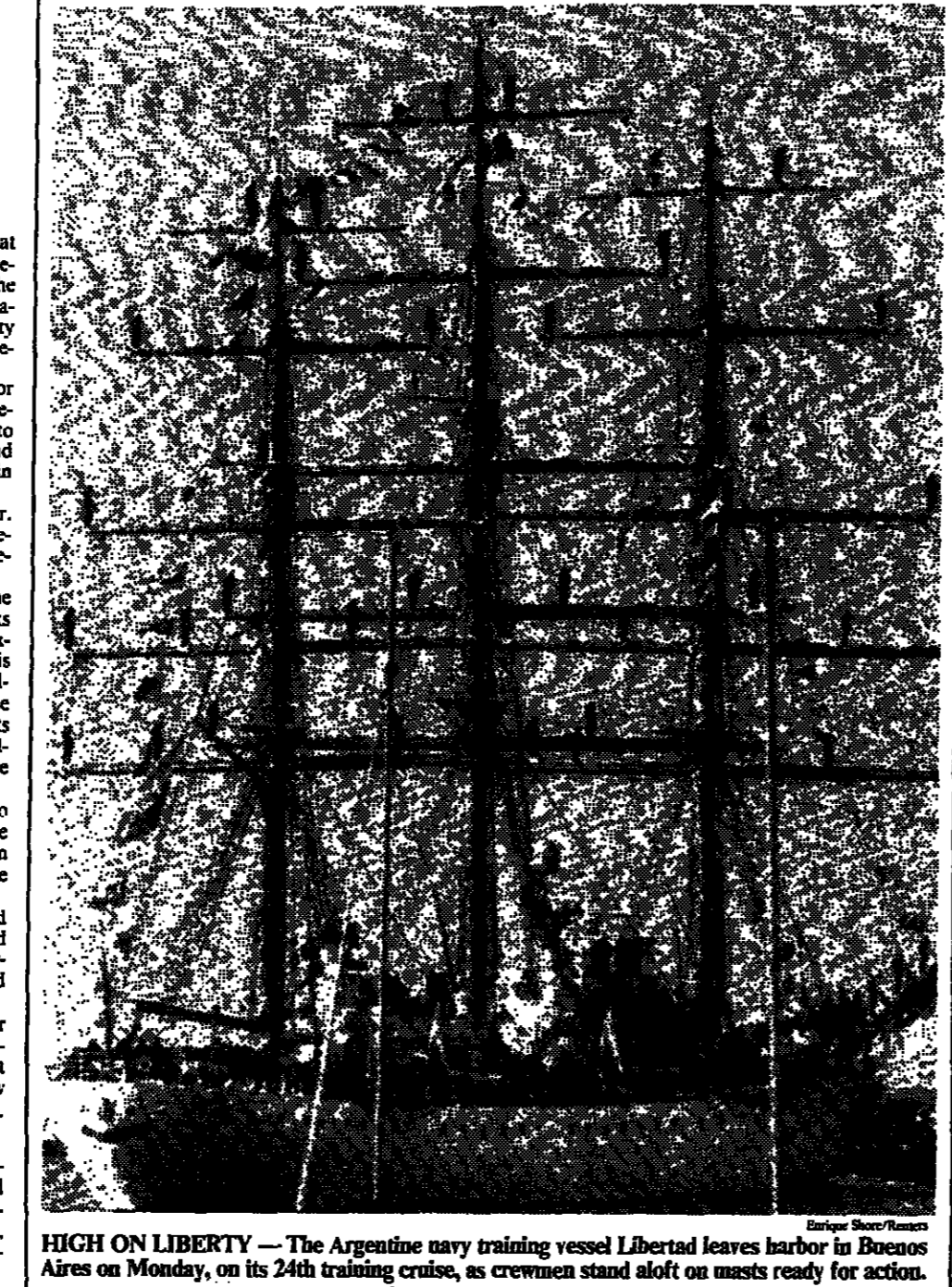
"Thirty years of accumulated tension cannot be dissolved overnight," Mr. Grosz said in Magyar Hirlap. "The danger of reform is the accompanying illusions."

"Many think that reform will change everything, while it is work that will change the situation," he said. "The decisions we take now will bring appreciable results only after several years."

Mr. Grosz, who was named prime minister less than a year ago, said he realized some time ago that reform policies concentrating on economic and social welfare issues alone "would not stand the test of practice."

"Desired economic change cannot be effected solely by economic means," he said.

Hungary began economic reforms under Mr. Kadar 20 years ago, and has made changes that other Soviet bloc nations are still only contemplating. But recently, party members have criticized the reforms as being too hesitant and half-hearted, leading to deep economic problems.



HIGH ON LIBERTY — The Argentine navy training vessel Libertad leaves harbor in Buenos Aires on Monday, on its 24th training cruise, as crewmen stand aloft on masts ready for action.

3 Syrians Die As Shell Hits South Beirut Checkpoint

BEIRUT — Three Syrian soldiers were killed and two wounded on Tuesday when a stray shell hit their checkpoint on the edge of Beirut's southern suburbs where pro-Iranian Shiites were fighting pitched battles with the mainstream Amal militia, security sources reported.

Security sources earlier said two soldiers were killed but later raised the death toll to three.

Artillery, mortar and rocket blasts shook the Lebanese capital after pro-Iranian Hezbollah militants attacked Syrian-backed Amal militiamen defending strongholds in the Chiyah and Ghobeiri districts.

An Amal statement conceded that Hezbollah had captured new ground in Ghobeiri, while Hezbollah sources said they had gained total control of the district. If true, Amal would be left with only one foothold, Chiyah, in the southern suburbs, a poverty-stricken maze of 16 square miles (40 square kilometers).

The Amal statement claimed that Iranian Revolutionary Guards and officials of Yasser Arafat's al-Fatah guerrilla group were directing Hezbollah attacks from a military operations room.

The fighting flared at dawn and continued fiercely until noon. Witnesses said the 7,000 Syrian troops who ringed the suburbs 10 days ago remained in combat positions.

On Sunday, Damascus rejected an Iranian suggestion for a joint peacekeeping force.

A political source said the Iranian proposal was intended to buy time to work out a political solution with the Syrians on the future status of Hezbollah. He also said Damascus was playing for time while seeking assurances of support from Arab countries and the United States.

"Syria's deployment into the suburbs would, of course, benefit the Lebanese, but more important, it would also benefit the United States, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Emirates, which are all at odds with Iran," the source said.

"Why should Damascus strain its relations with Iran and provide everyone else with the fruits of its deployment without getting a price? When its demands are met by the United States, Damascus will be in the suburbs within minutes."

A pro-Syrian source said Syrian and Iranian officials were continuing negotiations.

"Syria is adamant about sending its troops into the suburbs but is seeking a political solution first in order to achieve a peaceful deployment with the least losses and confrontations," the source reported.

Hesitation in Beirut Threatens Syria's Credibility

By Jonathan C. Randall
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — With each passing day, Syria's hesitation in bringing its onetime protégé of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah movement to heel in Beirut's southern suburbs underlines the contradictions and dangers of its alliance with Iran.

Ever since the Gulf war began nearly eight years ago and offered the two countries an opportunity to overthrow a common Iraqi foe, Western and Middle East critics have predicted trouble between aggressively religious Iran and militantly lay Syria.

Analysts cite the military stand-off in Lebanon between Iran's motivated Hezbollah fighters and the much-battered, pro-Syrian Amal militia as confirming repeated warnings that Damascus was courting disaster in maintaining this alliance of its own making.

At stake is President Hafez al-Assad's credibility in the Arab world, which has always looked askance at his role as the major Arab backer of Iran's revolutionary regime.

Many analysts and diplomats are convinced he must act before June 7, when an Arab conference convenes in Algiers to celebrate the uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza and the still-fragile reconciliation between Mr. Assad and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Better known as a counterpuncher than an innovator, Mr. Assad is no longer seen as the seemingly all-powerful regional figure of the 1983-1985 period, able to humiliate Israel and the United States by encouraging rival Amal and Hez-

bollah suicide squads in Lebanon, and able to impose his will on a fearful Arab world.

Mr. Assad almost certainly would prefer a negotiated settlement — no matter how paper-thin — to storming the twisting warrens of the suburbs where Hezbollah fighters, bolstered by Iranian revolutionary guards, are well dug in and determined to resist.

But no longer does the threat of Syrian force produce instantaneous Lebanese compliance. If it did, Mr. Assad could hope soon to bank in the reflected glory of delivering the 18 Western hostages, half of them Americans, believed still held in the suburbs.

Gone is the self-confidence of 1976 when Mr. Assad sent troops into Lebanon despite Moscow's objections.

Now, a Palestinian official remarked, "Assad has been pushed into a very narrow blind alley and it will be hard for him to extricate himself."

Syria has more than 7,000 troops-plus armor and artillery just outside the Beirut suburbs, but one ranking Syrian military man suggested that 15,000 elite troops would be required to defeat Hezbollah. He also questioned the reliability of Amal in light of its poor combat performance in the suburbs and reports that many of its fighters deserted to Hezbollah.

No Syrian official has mentioned in public the possible cost in lives of invading these suburbs, especially among the hundreds of thousands of poor Lebanese Shiite residents.

Even Israel, with its well-trained forces, fighter-bombers and naval support, in addition to artillery and tanks, refrained from entering the same terrain in 1982 after calculating that the PLO, then besieged there, would inflict high casualties.

Yet many observers in Damascus and in Beirut say that Syria must restore the credibility of Amal, which despite its poor showing as Syria's surrogate now and in the intermittent three-year war against Palestinians in the refugee camps remains the cornerstone of Syrian policy in Lebanon.

In Syrian eyes, that policy has remained constant ever since Syria's troops first entered Lebanon. Then Mr. Assad acted out of fear that foreign-backed Lebanese leftists allied with the PLO would spread to Syria, where his minority Alawite-dominated regime rules a country that is 70 percent mainstream Moslem.

Ever since, with sometimes mixed results, Syria has prevented any force or religious community from dominating in the sectarian kaleidoscope that is Lebanon.

Armed with that knowledge, Hezbollah is convinced that Syria, with U.S. backing, is out to destroy its safe haven and end its hopes of establishing an Iranian-style Islamic republic of Lebanon in the southern suburbs and south Lebanon.

For Hezbollah, holding out means thwarting those plans that turn on bringing the southern suburbs and East Beirut to heel before the late summer election of a new Lebanese president by a shrinking, increasingly aging and unrepresentative National Assembly.

For revolutionary Iran, which sent two deputy foreign ministers to negotiate in Beirut, the stakes are equally high. After setbacks in the Gulf war, Iran reportedly considers its foothold in Lebanon as essential to the future of the Islamic revolution.

Soviets to Admit Consular Delegation, Israel Says

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday night that the Soviet Union has agreed to allow the first official Israeli consular delegation in 21 years to visit Moscow following next week's Soviet-American meetings.

The move was seen in Jerusalem as both a signal of Soviet flexibility near the eve of the meeting between the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and President Ronald Reagan and as a small political gift to the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres. The disclosure was made to a political adviser of Mr. Peres, Nimrod Novikov, by Vladimir Tarasov, assistant director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East department, at a meeting in Geneva Monday, according to Israeli officials.

Reflecting the divisions inside Israel over policy toward the Soviet Union, the move was announced by the Israeli Foreign Ministry and hailed by a senior ministry official as "another step in the direction of understanding and flexibility." The

office of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had no comment.

Mr. Shamir is the chief political rival of Mr. Peres within Israel's fractious coalition government and has sounded pessimistic warnings about Mr. Gorbachev's stated desire to play a new role in the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Peres, on the other hand, has cautiously welcomed the Kremlin's interest in the region and has accepted the proposal for an international peace conference in which the Soviet Union could presumably play a major role.

While in Washington last week, Mr. Peres met with the Soviet ambassador, Yuri V. Dubinin, and said he was encouraged. However, Yossi Ben-Aharon, director-general of Mr. Shamir's office, in a radio interview accused Mr. Peres of "constant theatrics" in portraying the Kremlin as shifting toward a more favorable policy toward Israel.

Mr. Ben-Aharon insisted that there had been no change in Soviet policy favoring the Arab states.

A Soviet consular delegation arrived in Jerusalem last July, the first official diplomatic group to visit Israel since the Soviet Union and some of its Warsaw Pact allies severed ties following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Israeli officials then said they expected to send a reciprocal delegation to the Soviet Union, but the Kremlin delayed for several months, contending that the Israelis had no citizens and therefore no consular interests in the Soviet Union.

When the Soviet Union sought to renew visas for its consular dele-

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U.S. to Boats Amount...

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U.S. to Stop Seizing Boats With Small Amounts of Drugs

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has abandoned the most controversial elements of its "zero tolerance" anti-drug policy, saying the government will no longer seize boats on the high seas merely because they carry small amounts of illegal drugs.

In what one official called a "correction in course" and critics called a partial reversal in policy, the customs service and the U.S. Coast Guard issued new guidelines Monday, stating that outside the 12-mile limit of U.S. territorial waters, vessels will be confiscated only when there is evidence they are being used to import narcotics into the country.

Although any amount of drugs will be ground for seizure inside U.S. waters, seizing vessels outside the limit, where U.S. laws do not apply, "is not authorized for possession alone," according to the guidelines.

The shift in policy comes after mounting criticism from boat owners and members of Congress and is designed to end the series of highly publicized seizures that have embarrassed the coast guard and, in the eyes of some critics, undermined the administration's efforts to stop the entry of illegal drugs into the United States.

Administration officials contended Monday that they were in no way backing off their publicly announced intention to crack down on any illegal drug use, no matter how small. But at the same time, they acknowledged they had applied the policy in cases that went beyond the limits of the law.

"We thought we had an agreement on how to proceed, but when we got out into the field we ran into some problems," said Admiral Paul Yost, commandant of the coast guard.

In instances where small amounts of drugs are found on boats on the high seas, coast guard inspectors must now look for evidence that the drugs are about to be smuggled into the country for sale rather than for immediate consumption by the passengers.

This would include such factors as whether the drugs are concealed, whether the boat is headed for the United States, whether the passengers exhibit "an uncooperative attitude or deceptive behavior" and

whether the amounts involved "exceed what is probable for personal consumption."

In addition, the coast guard must also consider whether the boat owner knew "or could have known" the drugs were aboard.

Critics of the policy were only partly mollified on Monday, noting that under the new guidelines customs agents and the coast guard are still authorized to confiscate any boat or car for any amount of drugs — even a seedling of marijuana — inside U.S. territorial waters and at border crossings.

"This certainly makes somewhat more sense, but I'm still troubled," said Barbara Levenson, an attorney for the Miami chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. "Are we still going to be expending energy and man hours within the 12-mile limit looking for these small amounts?"

Miss Levenson said the civil liberties union would undertake a lawsuit on behalf of a pleasure-boat owner whose \$40,000 vessel was confiscated guard outside the 12-mile limit after coast guard inspectors scraped a few grains of marijuana from the deck.

According to Miss Levenson and other critics, that case is far from alone. Since the policy was announced March 21, customs and coast guard officials have seized more than 1,100 boats, cars, motorcycles and other vehicles after they were found to be carrying drugs, in some cases only a few marijuana seeds in an ashtray. Before then, many of the cases would have been considered too insignificant to expend government resources and would have been dropped.

Administration officials, led by the customs service commissioner, William Von Raab, who persuaded the National Drug Policy Board to adopt "zero tolerance" as official policy, said the purpose of the new program was to send a strong message to the U.S. public that no amount of drugs — no matter how insignificant — would be tolerated.

But customs officials contended Monday that the coast guard was too zealous in applying the policy, resulting in a barrage of negative publicity. In one highly publicized case earlier this month, the coast guard seized the \$2.5 million yacht Ark Royal off the Yucatan Peninsula after finding less than one-tenth of an ounce of marijuana.



UNEASY CHAIR — The road to cowboy fame has its ups and downs as Willie Shade, 13, discovers in the steer-riding event at the 30th annual Little Britches Rodeo at High River, Canada

Red Ink Covers a Golden Mile

From Chic to Bleak on Manhattan's Columbus Avenue

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When chic stores catering to the rich began opening on New York City's Columbus Avenue in the early 1980s, real-estate executives thought the strip on the Upper West Side would become a gold mine.

It has not worked out that way. As one pricey boutique after another has closed, unable to attract the business necessary to pay the stratospheric rents, real-estate professionals are calling Columbus Avenue — from 72d to 86th Streets in Manhattan — one of the biggest retailing flops in recent memory.

Close to two dozen boutiques, some with names that still flourish elsewhere, have called it quits on Columbus Avenue over the last four years. Others, like Carol Rollo Riding High, a high-end purveyor of designer clothing, are putting their leases up for sale.

The result has been growing vacancies and falling rents.

A 1,500-square-foot (140-square-meter) store that commanded \$200 a square foot last year, or \$300,000 a year, might bring 20 percent less, around \$240,000, today. The average rent reduction has been 15 percent.

Who is to blame? Most experts say the merchants failed to take the pulse of the area. There simply are not enough rich people in the neighborhoods surrounding Columbus Avenue to support high-end stores.

"The Columbus Avenue merchants should have looked a little closer at the shopper on the street,"

said Charles Aug. one of New York's leading leasing agents for retail space. "Any merchant who signs a lease today at \$200 a square foot should have his head examined."

Roberto Mitroiti, the owner of Madonna, an importer of designer clothing, sold his lease after three years.

"The customer on Columbus is the ultimate yuppie, strapped to the gills trying to make ends meet," Mr. Mitroiti said. "The only thing that customer can afford after paying for his co-op is an ice cream cone on Saturday. I've never seen so many dripping cones on my floor."

Columbus Avenue was, for most of this century, a seedy strip of tenements, plumbing-supply shops, coin laundries and shoe-repair shops. About 12 years ago,

the avenue started gentrifying rapidly. Neighborhood apartments were converted to cooperatives and stylish restaurants followed. That produced the influx of high-priced boutiques.

This is, of course, not the first time a shopping district has flopped. At New York City's South Street Seaport, merchants say business has fallen off sharply after a strong start.

Jayawardene Asks Foe To Meet Him in a Duel

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

COLOMBO — President Junius R. Jayawardene has challenged the leader of a Marxist Sinhalese group that is accused of a series of political killings in Sri Lanka to meet him in a duel, newspapers reported Monday.

They said Mr. Jayawardene 81, had issued the challenge Sunday at an election rally and invited Rohana Wijeweera, 44, the leader of the People's Liberation Front, to choose the weapons. "Let us fight face-to-face," the Daily News quoted the president as saying.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Yale to Cut Number Of Honors Graduates

Twenty years ago, only a quarter of Yale University graduates qualified for honors. Fewer than 3 percent were awarded diplomas with the highest approbation, summa cum laude. This year, however, with grade inflation, receiving an A is almost as common as getting a C once was. The New York Times reports. Grade inflation has been variously attributed to more-lenient faculty members or to smarter or harder-working students. About half of Yale's graduating class of 1,300 will receive honors. About 10 percent will graduate summa cum laude.

But starting with the freshman class entering in September, honors at Yale will be more difficult to achieve. Summa cum laude degrees will be awarded to the top 5 percent of the graduating class; magna cum laude to the next 10 percent, and cum laude to the next 15 percent.

"Honors ought to recognize really superior students," said Sofia Simmonds, an associate dean who headed the committee that drafted the new honors program.

At Columbia, only the top 15 percent of the graduating seniors can receive honors. At Cornell, the figure is 25 percent; at Dartmouth, 35 percent. Some schools, like New York University and the University of Pennsylvania, have no formal limitations on honors.

airplane and helicopter, has been rolled out at Bell Helicopter Textron Inc.'s research center at Arlington, Texas. Thirty years in development, the Osprey is scheduled to have its first flight on Aug. 15. It was jointly developed by Bell and Boeing for the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, which plan to buy 682 Ospreys for \$16.6 million each. Twin engines point upward during takeoff and landing, then tilt forward once the craft is airborne. An advanced experimental model has been flying since 1977. Britain's Harrier jump-jet also takes off and lands vertically, but with jet-propulsion rather than rotors.

Many banks provide recorded music for their clients. The Manhattan Savings Bank ("Serving the Thrifty Since 1850") provides live entertainment: piano players at 13 branches in New York City

and suburbs, and an organist at a 14th branch. Dorothy Denny Sciarino has been playing the piano from noon to 3 P.M. at the Third Avenue and 86th Street branch for 18 years. "People ask me if I play 'We're in the Money' all the time," she told The New York Times. "I tell them that would be pretty boring." For the most part, she plays old show tunes, film themes and, to be sure, "If I Were a Rich Man."

Christopher Matthews, former speech writer for Jimmy Carter and aide to the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., is now a Washington columnist and author of "Hardball: How Politics Is Played — Told by One Who Knows the Game." He says Donald T. Regan, the former White House chief of staff, broke two unwritten rules of Washing-

ton politics in writing a book critical of President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy: "Dance with the one that bring ya" and "Don't get mad; don't get even; get ahead." He said Mr. Reagan forgot one of the rules, too: "Keep your enemies in front of you." He says the president should have given Mr. Regan a face-saving job, or at least kept in touch with him.

Craig Fiato and his brother Larry helped the Federal Bureau of Investigation convict the entire leadership of a Southern California crime family. But they said they had mixed feelings about being Mafia turncoats. As for working with FBI agents, Craig Fiato said: "Some guys have the IQ of room temperature. Some guys are brilliant."

Arthur Higbee

Noriega Drug Documents May Be Missing

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal prosecutors in Miami are investigating allegations that potential new evidence in the U.S. drug case against Panama's military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, disappeared after being turned over to U.S. drug agents in Panama, sources said.

A Panamanian informant for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, identified as a lawyer with close ties to Panama's military, has alleged to investigators that documents linking General Noriega and

key associates to illegal drug-related activities vanished from a sealed box he gave to U.S. agents in Panama, sources said.

The box was opened by the Panama-based U.S. agents, revealed and stored in a locked file cabinet at the U.S. Embassy before being shipped to Florida. The lawyer said he discovered there that some records were gone, sources said. U.S. drug agents in Panama reportedly have denied removing any documents turned over by the lawyer.

The purported missing documents include detailed flight logs of

two Panamanian drug pilots — Floyd Carlton-Caceres and Cesar Rodriguez Contreras — named as key Noriega associates in the Miami indictment. Also said to have disappeared is a document signed by General Noriega tying him to a front company used by Mr. Rodriguez and a computer printout of accounts at a bank that investigators have said is used for drug-money laundering.

Federal prosecutors are considering a grand jury investigation into the alleged disappearance, sources said.

David Schoenbrun, Reporter, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David F. Schoenbrun, 73, the witty and versatile CBS correspondent, known for his coverage of France and who worked with Edward R. Murrow in the 1940s, died Monday at a hospital here.

Mr. Schoenbrun, who had a history of heart trouble, had a heart attack after a prostate operation, according to his wife, Dorothy.

Known for his reporting on post-war France, both as a radio and a television reporter, he joined the Columbia Broadcasting System in May 1947, after working for government news services during World War II.

He was recruited by Mr. Murrow as part of a group of men who came to symbolize television news for

CBS in the 1950s. He worked with such figures of early television news as Fred W. Friendly, Winston Burdette, Charles Collingwood and Douglas Edwards.

Mr. Schoenbrun left CBS in 1964. He went on to lecture and write books, many about France. Among them were "The Three Lives of Charles de Gaulle" (1966), based on a long association with the French leader; and, most recently, "America Inside Out" (1984), a look at 50 years of relations between the United States and the rest of the world.

Born in New York City in 1915, Mr. Schoenbrun enlisted in the army in 1943 and was later sent to Algiers. His broadcast career began there with the United Nations radio. Mr. Murrow appointed him

chief Paris correspondent for CBS News in 1947.

Vartanig G. Vartan, 64, Times Financial Writer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Vartanig G. Vartan, 64, the main writer of the "Market Place" column in The New York Times since 1983, died Tuesday of cancer at Roosevelt Hospital. He lived in Manhattan.

He joined The Times as a financial reporter in 1963 and wrote about Wall Street for some years, before moving to the column, which covers investment trends and developments. He also wrote two novels: "50 Wall St" and "The Dinosaur Fund."

Mr. Vartan was a staff financial writer with the old New York Herald Tribune from 1955 to 1962.

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Rights in Russia: The Gray Areas Shift

Reagan to Meet Dissidents Who Have Tested the New Frontiers of Freedoms

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — When Lev M. Timofeyev's daughter was assigned a school essay entitled "The Happiest Day of My Life," the 14-year-old focused on the day in February 1987 when her father came home from prison in the first wave of political dissidents released from Soviet prisons and camps.

That Sofia Timofeyeva could praise her father, a man who challenged Soviet morality, in an essay for a school system that is the epitome of Communist conformity was as much a sign of the times as Mr. Timofeyev's new-found ability to champion freedom of expression, freedom of movement and freedom of religion through his "press club glasnost."

But not until Wednesday will Sofia find out what grade she received. It will take far longer for Mr. Timofeyev to learn what his work will mean to his own fate and his country's. For in a society that has always operated by explicit permission than implicit consent, Mr. Timofeyev, and the others who call themselves rights defenders, operate today in a new area of permission-less gray that expands and contracts arbitrarily.

The shifting perspective on human rights — with an image that changes depending on whether one looks at a free, active and accepted Andrei D. Sakharov, a harassed and occasionally jailed dissident like Sergei I. Grigoryants or a husband kept from his American wife for seven years, like Sergei L. Petrov — is expected to be a major focus of President Ronald Reagan's visit to Moscow for his sum-

Freedom of speech, movement and religion are at best a sometime thing in Mr. Gorbachev's Soviet Union.

proved. At the edges of this new freedom are harassment, surveillance and the prodding and poking of uniformed police and plainclothes KGB agents.

Beyond the edge is jail. Those who have passed hours or days in jail in the last two weeks on charges of violating public order or refusing to obey police orders include Mr. Grigoryants, who edited the unofficial journal Glasnost; Sergei Mikhryan, an advocate of Jewish rights; Valeriya Novodvorskaya, a political campaigner, and Oks Shevchenko, an anti-nuclear campaigner.

But that was jail, the local lock-up, not prison, which in the 1970s was the dissident's inevitable destination. The most likely sign of whether the road of dissent will

again lead to prison is the case of Paruir Arikryan, the 39-year-old Armenian nationalist who has been in KGB custody for seven weeks. The preliminary charge against him, slandering the Soviet state, is taken from a section of the criminal code that liberal intellectuals had thought was consigned to the scrap heap. But this law, created to repress the nascent dissident movement in the mid-1960s, is still poised for use in such volatile regions as the Baltic republic of Estonia and in Armenia, in the south.

The law, the presence of at least 17 and possibly many dozens more political and religious dissidents in prisons and psychiatric hospitals, the hundreds of Jews unable to emigrate and the official refusal to recognize the existence of one million or more Ukrainian Catholics indicate that freedom of speech, movement and religion are at best a sometime thing in Mr. Gorbachev's Soviet Union.

"That people are still in prison means there is still a zone of fear," Mr. Timofeyev said in a recent interview.

But, he added, "the level of freedom here has become entirely different from the 1970s and 1980s. They could only dream about our scale of operations, our seminars. Our program is to change the Soviet Union — not to change the government, but to change the legal code."

At least one official member of Fyodor M. Burlatsky's year-old Soviet Commission on Human Rights, Mikhail A. Krutogolov, of the Institute for State and Law, said that a deeper transformation must take place for the notion of

Western-style human rights to take hold in Moscow. "Human rights hasn't entered into our flesh and blood yet," said Mr. Krutogolov in a telephone interview. "The whole Soviet people hasn't been ready for it. We would be doing well if it only took decades" to get ready.

If Mr. Krutogolov looks forward, however cautiously, to a Soviet Union that incorporates Western concepts of civic freedom and legal protections, others look with concern at the list of Jews denied emigration, at the number of dissidents who have not been freed, at other reminders that the pain is not all past.

Abe Stolar's wait, for instance, is not over. The 76-year-old American citizen was brought to Russia from the United States as a child. He and his wife, an Israeli citizen, have permission to leave. So does their 28-year-old son, Mikhail. But his wife, Yuliyia Tranyanov, cannot get her parents' permission, and as a Soviet citizen, that bars her departure. Mr. Stolar refuses to go unless the whole family can go together.

Like others who have endured long waits, Mr. Stolar's emotional clock is geared to the ups and downs of Soviet-U.S. relations. "The last time Stolar was here," he said referring to the U.S. secretary of state, "I had the feeling we were going to get out. I have the feeling this time, too. But it takes more than feelings."

Mr. Stolar knows why his daughter-in-law cannot go. Mr. Petrov, a free-lance photographer who worked for three months at a radio electronics institute 11 years ago,



CHEMICAL ATTRACTION — A British soldier wearing a gas mask is inspected on Tuesday by Yuri Nazzarin, Soviet ambassador to the Geneva disarmament conference, during a visit by a group of Russian experts to a secret British chemical warfare facility at Porton Down. It was believed to be the first Russian official visit to a facility of this type in Western Europe.

show that the number of Soviet Jews reaching the Austrian capital climbed above 1,000 in April, still below deStare-era levels of 4,000 a month in the late 1970s, but higher than any period since 1981. The most recent compilation by Moscow-based would-be emigrants gives the names of 1,183 Soviet Jews willing to go public and announce that they have been refused permission to leave the country, according to Yuri M. Kosharov, who has been waiting 17 years. "I think the numbers are greater," he said, pointing out that widely accepted figures in early 1987 indicated that 15,000 to 20,000 people had been denied exit visas. Since then, slightly more than 10,000 have left.

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South Pacific Giving Paris Time to Ease Tensions

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — A change of government in Paris and the threat of civil war in the French territory of New Caledonia have helped ease tensions in the South Pacific, analysts in the region said Tuesday.

Relations between France and the indigenous Melanesians, known as Kanaks, in the territory remain strained. They grew more so Tuesday after a French soldier shot dead a Kanak man, enraging Kanak separatists, who said the man had been "coldly shot down without warning."

Nonetheless, ties between France and the nations of the region generally appear to be on the mend, after the re-election of Francois Mitterrand as French president earlier this month and the appointment of a Socialist-controlled government.

The most obvious improvement in relations has occurred with Australia. On Friday, after meeting with Mr. Mitterrand in Paris, Australia's foreign minister, Bill Hayden, said on Australian radio that there had been "a quiet dramatic change in the atmospheres between our two countries."

In recent years, France and Australia have sharply differed over New Caledonia and French nuclear testing in the Pacific. Ministerial contacts between the two countries were halted by Paris in 1986 and resumed only late last year.

Mr. Hayden said that although sorting out the problems in New Caledonia was going to be a difficult challenge for France, he was confident that Mr. Mitterrand and his ministers would initiate policies to heal divisions in the territory.

New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa and the Solomon Islands have also welcomed replacement of the former French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, as an opportunity for Paris to reduce tensions in New Caledonia and lay the groundwork for a settlement.

"The longer New Caledonia festers," said a diplomat with extensive experience in the South Pacific, "the greater the risk of a radicalized situation there that would create a long-term security threat to the whole region."

In recent months, analysts said, Australia and New Zealand have become increasingly concerned at evidence of growing racial tension and political instability in the South Pacific, first in Fiji, where there were two military coups in 1987, and last week in Vanuatu.

At the request of Walter Lini, Vanuatu's prime minister, Australia and New Zealand sent riot-control equipment after disturbances broke out that were linked to a political rival of Mr. Lini. The rival, Barak Sope, was dismissed on Monday as immigration and tourism minister.

In New Caledonia, about 30 people died in the two weeks of fighting among security forces, Kanaks and settlers touched off by the killing of four gendarmes by separatists on April 22.

In the incident on Tuesday, a soldier on patrol near Touho, in the northeast of the main island of New Caledonia, said he believed he was being threatened by the man and opened fire, a military communiqué said.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front called off talks with a six-man peace mission from Paris after the killing. The six delegates, representing the government, Christian churches and Masonic lodges, were sent to New Caledonia by France's new Socialist prime minister, Michel Rocard, to try to bring an end to the violence.

Ex-Aide Denies Report
The overseas minister in the former French government, Bernard Pons, denied Tuesday that he had contemplated using napalm against Kanak rebels. Reuters reported from Paris.

An official report made available to the press said Mr. Pons had envisaged the use of napalm, defoliant, laser-guided bombs or helicopter gunships to secure the release of 23 French hostages held in a cave in New Caledonia by Melanesian rebels.

The former minister, who oversaw a commando assault earlier in May that freed the hostages unharmed but left 19 rebels and 2 French soldiers dead, said he had never been informed of any such plan. "It would have been madness," he said. "A bomb would have killed not only the hostages but also civilians living near the cave."



IN MANILA, 'MORAL FORCE' — General Alfredo Lim, head of the Manila police force, wielding a sledgehammer to publicize his department's drive to remove prostitution from the capital's Ermita red-light district. The raids, which began on Easter Monday, have emptied the area sporadically and have stirred a national debate on their value. The area pays an estimated \$100 million a year to the city through taxes and licenses and employs of thousands of Manilans.

Hindus Flee Terror in Punjab

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — Thousands of Hindu migrant workers from eastern India have fled from Punjab state after more than 50 were killed last week by Sikhs, the state's top police official said Monday.

The development came as Sikhs surged back into the Golden Temple after the authorities in Amritsar relaxed a curfew and opened the site to the public for the first time in two weeks. The shrine, which is the holiest to Sikhs, was the center of a 10-day struggle between government forces and Sikh militants who surrendered last week.

K.P.S. Gill, Punjab state's chief of police, said in a telephone interview from Chandigarh, the state capital, that police patrols have been sent to protect vulnerable communities of migrant workers from the states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

Scores of these workers were attacked, and many killed or injured, last week as Sikhs retaliated for the government's blockade of the temple.

More than 3,000 migrant workers left their jobs on an important canal project, Mr. Gill said. About 6,000 laborers are involved in this project, and reports from Chandigarh said most of them plan to go home.

The canal project would link the Sutlej and Yamuna rivers in northern India, increasing the flow of irrigation water to farmers in Punjab and neighboring states. Punjab is India's major producer of rice and wheat.

Work on the 95-mile (150-kilometer) canal stopped last Wednesday, when gunmen, believed to be Sikhs, shot 31 people as they slept.

"We are sending out police patrols to assure them, to protect them," said Mr. Gill, who directed the government's siege of the temple.

Mr. Gill said the mass flight also could affect agricultural operations this summer. Farmers depend on workers from the east, who are cheaper than local labor, to help harvest, sow and weed the fields.

More than 150,000 farm and construction workers migrate to higher-paying jobs in Punjab every year.

The wheat harvest was over in April and many workers traditionally go home for several weeks before returning for the rice-sowing season, later in May and early June.

Large numbers of frightened brick-kiln workers, who are also from eastern India, have joined the latest exodus, a Punjab official reported.

Mr. Gill also said the police and paramilitary forces, bolstered by reinforcements of thousands of troops from elsewhere in India,

would continue to pressure the militants in the state.

"We are not going to take it easy; we are going to keep at it," said Mr. Gill, adding that many police patrols had fanned out across the area in search of the gunmen and their allies.

The exodus of the laborers follows a steady outflow of Punjabi Hindus from villages in the violence-wracked districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore.

These Hindus are reported to have traveled to large towns like Amritsar, where they feel safer. An estimated 1,780 Hindu families have closed their rural homes and migrated to the towns in the past three months, according to an official estimate.

The Times of India said, "The terrorists want to drive out the immigrants as part of the larger plan to change the population composition of the state."

Others have said the attacks also were aimed at provoking a Hindu backlash against Sikhs elsewhere in the country, but this has not happened.

An official of the Home Affairs Ministry in New Delhi said that more than 2,000 Hindus from Punjab settled with relatives, friends and at relief camps near the capital in March and April.

Reporters who have visited the area said they saw thousands of workers leaving.

Soviet Hydrogen-Fuel Plane May Herald Steam Age in Air

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Virtually unnoticed abroad except by aviation experts, a recent broadcast by Soviet television showed an ordinary-looking airplane roaring aloft from a Moscow-area airport, leaving a trail of steam instead of the usual kerosene smoke.

Despite the flight's lack of public attention in the West, aerospace engineers in the United States recognized it as a milestone in aviation, marking the first time a commercial airliner had flown powered by hydrogen rather than by petroleum-based jet fuel. The event has prompted renewed calls for a hydrogen fuel program in the United States.

Senator Spark M. Matsunaga, a Democrat from Hawaii, has long advocated the exploitation of hydrogen, a gas that can be generated from water using solar energy, ocean thermal power and other renewable energy sources. In an interview, he compared the flight of the hydrogen-powered Soviet airliner last month to the launching of Sputnik in 1957.

"Once again, we've missed the boat," he said, "and we can only hope that the next administration will be more interested in hydrogen than this one has been."

In fact, hydrogen will power the National Aerospace Plane, a hybrid airplane and spacecraft that is scheduled to make its first flight in 1994. The plane, described by President Ronald Reagan in his 1986 State of the Union address, would be capable of flying within the atmosphere using hydrogen-fueled air-breathing jet engines, and in space using pure rocket engines. The aircraft, created at the renowned design bureau of Aleksei Tupolev and designated as the Tu

155, is a modified version of the three-engine Tu 154 transport, which entered service with Aeroflot two decades ago. It is comparable in size and appearance to the Boeing 727.

Moscow disclosed that a special fuel tank installed in the aft part of the plane's cabin had been engineered to hold liquid hydrogen at a temperature below minus 423 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 252.5 degrees centigrade). As the liquid is warmed, it boils into hydrogen gas, which is ducted to the combustion chamber of a turbojet engine. Combining with oxygen from the air, the hydrogen burns with intense heat, producing a powerful thrust.

Mr. Tupolev was quoted by Soviet officials as calling the Tu 155's hydrogen powerplant "an absolutely ecologically pure engine."

When hydrogen burns in air, the combustion product consists entirely of steam. By contrast, the exhaust of a conventional jet engine contains various toxic pollutants as well as carbon dioxide, a gas contributing to the global "greenhouse effect."

Soviet reports did not specify whether all three of the Tu 155's engines were fueled with hydrogen. American experts speculated, however, that the airliner might have burned conventional fuel in at least one engine in case the hydrogen system failed.

The Soviet announcement said the main purpose in building the Tu 155 had been to show that hydrogen would be a practical aviation fuel as world supplies of petroleum dwindle.

Hydrogen power for airplanes was pioneered in the United States. From 1956 to 1959, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration experimented with a two-engine B-57 jet bomber with one engine modified to fly on liquid hydrogen supplied from a wing-tip tank. On a series of flight tests, a Curtiss-Wright J-65 engine successfully powered the plane using both hydrogen and conventional jet fuel.

The destructive potential of hydrogen, a highly combustible fuel, was spectacularly demonstrated in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger two years ago and in the 1937 crash of the airship Hindenburg.

But the main objection to liquid hydrogen fuel is its cost. Usually derived from natural gas, liquid hydrogen costs nearly three times as much as jet fuel.

Aviation authorities believe that only when the price of jet fuel rises to about four times its current level or when hydrogen is proportionately cheaper, will hydrogen become attractive as a fuel for commercial airliners.

The powerplant was called 'an absolutely ecologically pure engine.'

Ethiopia Releases 7 Members of Former Royalty

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopia's Marxist government has freed seven members of the deposed royal family who had been imprisoned without trial since the 1974 revolution that overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie.

They included the former emperor's daughter, Princess Tsegnework Work, 79; four of his granddaughters and the widows of two princes.

Those released on Saturday said three members of the royal family remain in detention, all of them sons of Prince Mekonnen, the second son of the former emperor.

A tearful Princess Tsegnework Work said, "We are in good health and pleased to join our family members." She was considered to be Ethiopia's de facto prime minister during the imperial era.

The Ethiopian government had no immediate comment on its decision. The release followed several years of pressure from Western governments. Haile Selassie died in detention in 1975.

Dining Out

| | |
|--|---|
| GENEVA NUANCES Lakeshore restaurant/Flora-Bar - Fine dining in a relaxed atmosphere on the right bank of Lake Geneva, 2 minutes from the center, with view on lake and Mont-Rose. Hotel President - Tel.: 31.10.00. | PARIS 7th PANTAGRUEL Traditional cuisine. Specialties, warm fine arts with blueberry, fish and Port wine. Dudding 20, Rue de l'Exposition, Paris. Tel.: 45.31.79.96. |
| MUNICH L'ENTRECÔTE The unique French restaurant which offers entree with famous Cote de Paris steaks. Tukeyerstr. 9. Tel: 28 40 41. Cl. Sun. | PARIS 8th LE BISTROT D'ARMAND Between the Ch. Elysees & Pte St. Honoré. Boudo BACON & his team will make you an original & cordial evening. Gastronomic cooking (French, à la carte & daily special). Nice dining room & reception room seating 30 for business meals. 8, r. de l'Edo-Edo, Paris. 42.25.61.67. Cl. Sat. mid. & Sun. |
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| PARIS 2nd INDRA AND VISHNOU The most exclusive Indian Restaurants in Europe renowned for its cuisine, decor & hospitality. Recognized by Gastronomical press internationally has been awarded prizes in Paris, Rome, New York, Madrid. (INDRA, 10, rue de Valenciennes (8e), (5h-11h), Tel. 46.39.46.40. (VISHNOU, 11bis, Rue Voltaire (2e), (10p-11h), 42.97.56.54 & 42.97.56.46) | PARIS 17th PRUNIER TRAKTER 16, Ave. Voltaire-Hugo, 75116 Paris. Tel. 45 00 89 12. Famous for its quality seafood and its 1925 setting. 330/40 FF. Closed Monday. |
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| PARIS 5th RAFFATIN & HONORINE The American press has made us famous. Delicacies specialties & traditional cooking. Regional dishes - Lunch - various. Daily. 16 bis St-Germain. Tel. 43.24.22.21. | VIENNA KERVANSARAY Turkish & Int'l specialties, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant. 1st floor, Altes Rathaus, 572884. Air conditioned. 80 m. Opens Noon 3 pm & 6 pm-1 am, except Sunday. Open holidays. |

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Politics and Broadway Plots: Seeking Hope in a Scary World

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Soviet arms negotiator in "A Walk in the Woods," Andrey Botvinnik, decides to leave Geneva, his younger American counterpart, John Honeyman, reacts with the alarm of a rebuffed lover.

"Don't go," pleads the otherwise stiff Honeyman. "I'm still your friend," the avuncular Botvinnik replies.

ship between a Russian grandmaster and an American woman. Its vision of détente conforms closely to the one presented through "A Walk in the Woods": East and West are locked in a poisonous, unattractive embrace.



Facing politics with a helpless sigh: Harry Goz, left, as a Soviet agent, and Dennis Parlato as an American in Tim Rice's "Chess."

an impolitic love affair: If only the nations' leaders could act like the reasonable and compassionate leading figures in these shows, then surely disaster could be averted.

But of course no world power intends to be as rational as a character in a Broadway show. "No body's on nobody's side; better to go it alone," sings Florence, the female lead in "Chess."

Botvinnik knowingly shrugs: "It was only a euphemism... for don't try at all."

If Rice's musical and Blessing's play suggest that politics and drama cannot form a coalition on the Broadway stage, "M. Butterfly"

recasts Puccini's opera about an American naval officer and a young Japanese woman to create what viewers may interpret as a parable of the Vietnam War — or of the conflict in Nicaragua.

of "M. Butterfly." If Hwang's contrived, overwritten drama betrays the hand of a young playwright, it also flows with the passion of an inventive mind.

Hall's Wintry Farewell

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Peter Hall's valedictory season at the National Theatre, which has opened with "The Winter's Tale" and continues in a convulsively interrupted fashion with "Cymbeline" and "The Tempest," could be seen as a symbolic seal on his 15-year management; it is in many ways deeply characteristic of his controversial regime.



Eileen Atkins and Tim Pigott-Smith in "The Winter's Tale."

The idea has an entrepreneurial brilliance: to bring together three

THE LONDON STAGE

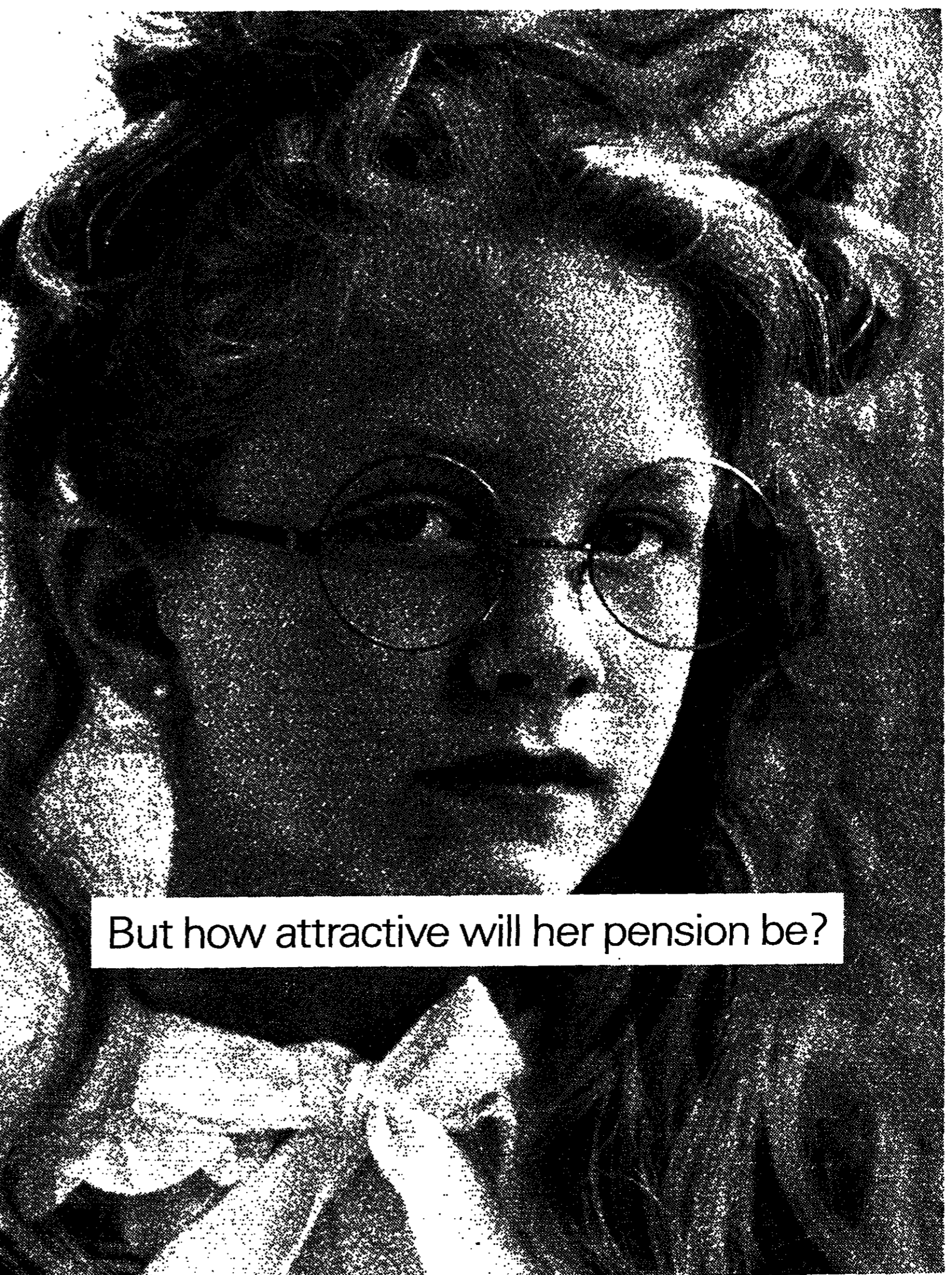
of Shakespeare's most wintry and difficult late plays under an "End-games" banner, and in passing to make some sort of statement about Shakespearean production in general and verse-speaking in particular.

Typically, the execution of the idea has proved rather more traumatic. Two of the company (Robert Eddison and Sarah Miles) left at various stages in a long rehearsal period. And Hall, having opened all three shows last week in the smallest of the National's three theaters, now takes his company to Moscow and Tokyo before returning them to the Cortesloe in July.

gives a performance capable of commanding the stage. The rest of a talented company seem mainly intent on not making themselves too conspicuous.

Thus Tim Pigott-Smith as Leontes and Peter Woodward as Polixenes remain crown princes rather than the kings of Bohemia and Sicily, when Ken Stott's Autolycus is at best a failed music-hall comic rather than the master of the rustic revels in the second half.

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Herald Tribune

Missiles Everywhere

If a country engages in secret and unregulated commerce in weapons, can it complain when the weapons turn up in the wrong place, pointed the wrong way? It seems that Israel helped the Chinese develop the guidance system for the missiles that China has now sold to Saudi Arabia.

Soviet Work in Progress

Again Mikhail Gorbachev appears both bold and cautious, determined to change his deeply conservative country yet uncertain exactly how. In an interview in the Washington Post (IHT, May 23), he has demonstrated his usual mix of candor and calculation.

Another Try in Hungary

The retired leader of Communist-ruled Hungary was put in power by Soviet tanks. Janos Kadar, a former chief (and victim) of the secret police, having embraced "our glorious revolution" of 1956, within days betrayed it, defected to the Soviets as they intervened and became Moscow's man in Budapest.

Other Comment

A Conundrum in Singapore

It is hard to understand why Singapore, which calls itself a democracy and whose economy is flourishing, plunges into a polemic (with Washington) that can only hurt its image.

Political Reform in Hungary?

For more than 20 years, Janos Kadar's Hungary has been Eastern Europe's laboratory for economic reform. Hungary today, with its high foreign debt, falling living standards and industrial weaknesses, is not the most productive of advertisements for Gorbachev-style reform.

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Reagan: To Score Points He Needed a Good Team

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — David K. Shieler, the veteran diplomatic correspondent of The New York Times, offers the judgment that when Ronald Reagan arrives in Moscow on Sunday for his fourth meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev "the evolution of Soviet-American relations will have completed a dramatic cycle."

The point is, simply, that competence counts. The United States began making significant headway with the Soviet Union only when President Reagan finally surrounded himself with capable and mutually compatible advisers in the diplomatic-military field.



'Well, well, the Evil Empire! It's lovely! I wish Elliott Abrams could see what you've done with this place. Who's your decorator, hmmm?'

Vietnam: It's Time for the United States to Come Back

By Larry Pressler

The writer, a South Dakota Republican, was the first Vietnam veteran elected to the Senate, where he is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON — After a visit to Vietnam last month, I concluded that more than 13 years after the last American helicopters left Saigon the United States should consider ending its isolation of Vietnam.

more easily if the United States had regular official contacts with the Vietnamese and made known its readiness to respond to urgent humanitarian needs through such established programs as Food for Peace.

Cambodia: In Isolation, Vietnam Is Afraid to Leave

By Michael Leifer

LONDON — Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan, which began on May 15, has stimulated speculation that there may be a corresponding Vietnamese disengagement from Cambodia.

negotiations on a possible settlement of the Cambodian conflict have been less than promising. Two rounds of talks were held between Hun Sen, prime minister of the Norodom Penh government, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the only leader in the Cambodian resistance who has international stature.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Only a Superpower Partnership Will Do

By Robert J. McCloskey

WASHINGTON — Starvation and armed conflict are ghastly commonplaces in sub-Saharan Africa and likely to remain so unless the United States and the Soviet Union act, as they did in Afghanistan, to subordinate ideological rivalries and redirect energies to Africa's vast humanitarian and development needs.

Even a food race would not bring an end to famine there. Food is piling up at Ethiopian ports despite the efforts of humanitarian agencies such as Catholic Relief Services, which is serving 500,000 starving people in Eritrea and Tigré but could be assisting twice that number, and other agencies that are prevented from maximum distribution since national priorities are assigned to the war.

The Soviets Should Lean On Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA is suffering from another severe drought, with conditions desperate in the northern provinces of Eritrea and Tigré where three million people face starvation.

Despite some earlier mixed signals, Washington has been increasingly clear-sighted on the region's priorities. It has stimulated negotiations that include Cuba and South Africa over the future of Angola and Namibia, which are inescapably linked.

apply, and incentives to promote economic and social development. No one should assume that U.S.-Soviet agreements to disengage in Africa would spell an end to coups, counter-coups or civil wars.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Paris of the U.S.

WASHINGTON — Washington is fast becoming the Paris of the United States, the city to which possessors of income from all over portions of the Union tend for temporary residences at some time of the year.

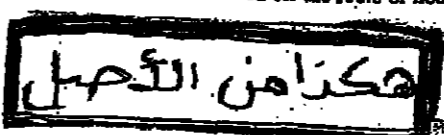
1913: The Czar Guarded

BERLIN — Detectives were everywhere yesterday (May 22) during the Czar's entry into Berlin — in the hotel corridors, at every street corner and even on the roofs of houses. No more

complete and painstaking measures for the protection of a sovereign have ever been witnessed here than the measures adopted to protect the Czar of Russia. The political police of Berlin, aided by the secret police of Russia, have put into operation a scheme of protection destined to meet practically every contingency, as is evident even to the man on the street.

1938: Virus Discovered

PARIS — An American physician, Dr. Harry Plotz, laboratory chief of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has announced his discovery of the agent which causes measles. According to the paper read before the French Academy of Medicine, the agent had been able to cultivate the agent, and that with the agent he believed possible that a serum or vaccine might be developed which would prevent the disease. He admitted such a development might take many years.



OPINION

Let Bush Be His Own Man And Agree to a Drug Czar

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — It is staring right at George Bush and his advisers: a sensible, direct and politically valuable way of saying he really is his own man despite his loyalty to Ronald Reagan. And it has the added advantage of being useful to the country.

ON MY MIND

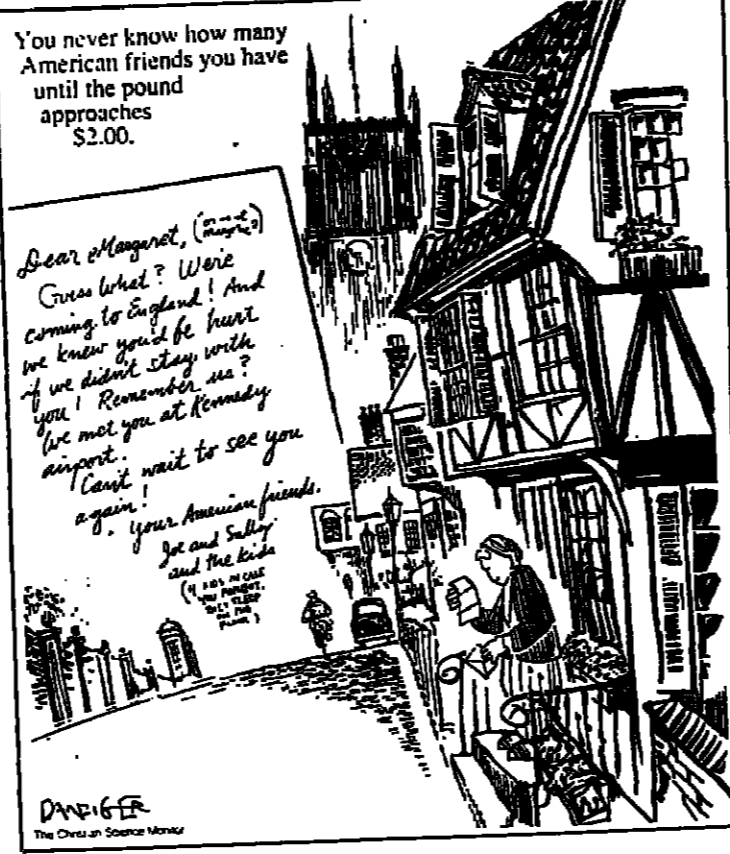
ports, what almost all the Democratic and Republican candidates endorsed this year, what so many of his own backers would like: the appointment of a cabinet-level drug czar.

Mr. Bush agrees that it is essential to have one person pull together the large collection of federal agencies now spending money and talent to combat drugs. Yet he backs away from the only workable way to create this essential function, and proposes a method that already has failed. He has time to change his mind, but not too much time.

If he does, the price will be a break with a definitely wimpy decision that Mr. Reagan made five years ago. The reward will be that he will be doing something for the anti-drug effort and for himself, too — an attractive combination for any politician.

Drug specialists, politicians and the public want a drug czar not because they think that will win the war against drugs but because they think it is the only way to get the war started at last. Despite all the support, the reform remains bottled up in a Senate subcommittee, the victim of an old Reagan veto and ongoing, destructive congressional politicking.

In 1983, Congress passed a bill to create a drug czar. Its supporters be-



Dear Margaret, (insert) Guess what? We're coming to England! And we know you'll be heart of we didn't stay with you! Remember, we'll meet you at Kennedy airport. I can't wait to see you again! Your American friends, Joe and Sally and the kids (with a note that says 'I'm not sure if you'll be there') Daveiger The Ohio State Museum

When the Young One Is Someone Else

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — I have noticed that there are a great many more young people around than there once were.

By young people I do not mean people who are children, or who are not elderly, or who have not reached the age of consent. I mean those people who are egregiously, aggressively young, the kind of people who tell you, bright-eyed, that they would like to do what you do when they grow up, or who treat you with respect and call you "ma'am," or who see fit to mention that their parents often listen to the Beatles, too.

Part of this is my own fault, since I belong to a generation of people who thought they would be forever young, and have the silly clothes to prove it. Or perhaps I have simply been encountering a lot more flaming youth lately, like the college student who criticized the venality and essential conservatism of my generation. It is an experience I do not recommend, since it makes you feel much closer to infirmity and death than is comfortable. Or like the youngster on the corner a couple of weeks back who, under cover of dusk, perhaps misled by my sneakers and my stone-washed jeans, proffered a mildly obscene come-on. "I'm old enough to be your mother."

shot back. "Get out," the kid drawled. "My mother's almost 40." Oh, great: I'm not old enough to be his mother, although I will be in less than four years. It is not so much that youth goes total on the young; it is that youth goes total unnoticed, at least until it is almost over. In the midst of youth, no one can

MEANWHILE

tell that he is as brassy as myself's penny. I know this because I myself was quite young for a time. Oh, let me come clean: I was professionally, stinking young; often, in fact, the youngest, which makes the effect much worse. Now I am being forced to do penance for my sins, and they were many.

I am convinced, for example, that I am still on the wrong foot with a woman whose work I admire greatly because I was once young right up in her face. This is a woman who, I should note, is probably five or 10 years older than I am; the difference seems nonexistent now that we are both grown-ups, with nice shoes and children. The occasion was a book party, and upon first meeting her I greeted her with the combination of awe, admiration

and high dazzledness that should be reserved for the queen mother. I suspect I even told her, vampirelike, that I wanted to be her. I shudder to think.

Or there was the time when I was in a bar with a bunch of newspapermen who were recalling what they were doing the day of John Kennedy's assassination in 1963. Some of them had been working the telephones on the rewrite bank, helping throw together the next day's lead story; some had been around town working on the obligatory New York reaction piece; one had been at City Hall, and another up in Albany. One had been sleeping off a hangover and had taken his phone to tell in a bar, even if it was true. And one had actually been in Dallas, with the president, which was so exactly like what I thought the newspaper business was going to be that I was thunderstruck and speechless.

When I finally regained my composure, I said I had been in Mother Mary Theodosia's sixth-grade class, and we all had to kneel down on the floor and pray, along with the principal, who was praying over the intercom, and someone. I couldn't remember who, passed out and had a little accident on the linoleum. There was a silence as deep as a bass drum after this intelligent comment, which I thought indicated that everyone was judging my historical ineptness to be a newspaper reporter. But that was before I was surrounded by young people, when I was being a young person myself. Now I know that the silence was more complicated than that.

Now I rue those days. One minute you are making other people feel old, and the next someone is doing it to you, with bells on. It is called poetic justice, but it sure sneaks up on you fast. First people ask you for advice. Then they want to use you for a source on a term paper. And then they ask if you really remember what it was like when people drove Volkswagens, Beetles and embroidered their jeans. Of course, the worst part is, not only do you remember, but you have sort of forgotten that people no longer do those things.

Rising like a flood around you are new generations: people who buy tie-dyed clothes as part of a historical retrospective, graduates of your college who are famous and who graduated a decade after you did, colleagues in the office who defer to you and talk in the ladies' room about how good you look, considering. One day it suddenly occurs to you, after a cute guy with an incipient beard and a backpack gives you a seat on the bus, that you are no longer a young person. All it takes is one moment of mental arithmetic: Let's see, he's probably around 19, which means that if I had had a kid at 17, I could be his ... And with that one bit of addition, an entire stage of your life goes out the window, into the street.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For and Against Western Sanctions on South Africa

Regarding "A Moie in Pretoria's Eye" (Letters, May 13):

Patricia Beresford's comment about racism on U.S. campuses and about the United States "getting its own house in order" before imposing sanctions on South Africa is lacking in moral logic.

Ms. Beresford may be interested to know that in a survey of South African blacks in 1986 by an accredited international consultancy, 82 percent of the respondents said that they were in favor of sanctions even if their own livelihoods were threatened.

Racial prejudice exists in various degrees, the world over. In the United States, as Ms. Beresford points out, black and white students shout at each other at busy intersections. How does she expect the U.S. government to legislate against that kind of behavior without becoming unbecomingly racist?

In South Africa, racial legislation rules the lives of the country's citizens during every moment of the day. Black and white students do not shout at each other in South Africa, as at a negligible number of blacks ever get the opportunity for a decent education, let alone attend a racially mixed college.

Ms. Beresford should be reminded of some of South Africa's inhumane legislation. This very expression of my opinion contravenes censorship laws and could never be published in my country. The struggle for dignity by South African blacks has been under way for many decades. None of us has any illusions left. If foreign nations can condemn apartheid with strong words, why can't they put their beliefs into action?

SISWE H. MOLATSANA, Soweto.

Le Pen Gets His Place

Regarding "A River of Racism Still Flows in Europe: Le Pen Proves It" (April 29) by Anthony Lewis:

Jean-Marie Le Pen would have remained voiceless had it not been for the French election system of proportional representation, for which the Socialists are responsible. In effect, Mr. Le Pen was the creation of Francois Mitterrand, to whom one should be thankful. It is better to see the devil in the devil's clothes than in camouflage.

Mr. Le Pen has a place in a stable democracy. He provides an outlet for all sorts of denunciations and protests that cannot be vented through more sober channels. It is only when the major parties renege on their responsibilities that he is likely to become a serious threat.

R. S. MENON, Rijswijk, Netherlands.

Regarding "Helen Suzman: Heart and Hope for South Africa" by Harry F. Oppenheimer (Opinion, May 12):

The fabulous life of Harry Oppenheimer, the South African industrialist, can be partially explained by the managerial gift of the man, by the place of his main success, South Africa, and by the role of certain government policies.

If the will to survive of the South African government were not comparable to that of the government of Israel, the Russians could well be running the Oppenheimer mines. I agree with him when he says he has not lost faith in the future of South Africa. The day will come when the country's people will recognize that they are the happiest in Africa. And that they were long before Helen Suzman, the liberal opposition member of Parliament, took political action.

M. C. STRICKER, Strasburg.

No to Legalization

WHEN Americans are asked whether drugs should be legalized, they just say no. They say it virtually without qualification. So calls for legalization likely will go up in smoke. It's a debate that proponents have lost before it begins.

Last year only 16 percent of 1,466 adults surveyed by the National Opinion Research Center said that marijuana use should be made legal. There is even less support for legalizing more powerful drugs, and only 6 percent of 1,503 adults interviewed in a Washington Post-ABC News Poll in 1985 agreed that "all drugs should be made legal."

Those attitudes are unlikely to change. Drugs and drug abuse are not issues like arms control or Nicaragua, where public ignorance and indifference produce unstable attitudes that are easily moved by events or by the views of opinion leaders. The call for renewed debate is timely and necessary. Crack is leveling whole neighborhoods, and surveys show that it is a major issue in this political campaign. But the public is not about to tolerate a solution that includes legalizing drugs.

Richard Morin, The Washington Post.

Improved service has been an ongoing commitment by Belgium State Railways ever since it was founded in 1835. ► Its latest innovation, an electronic reservation system called RESELEC, is a good example. ► RESELEC enables passengers to make reservations for European rail travel at more than 50 stations throughout Belgium. ► This has been achieved by decentralizing existing data processing facilities with a unique data network from Philips. ► The uniqueness lies in the network's ability to interconnect computers, workstations and data bases of different makes and protocol so that they can 'converse' with each other and exchange information. ► Eventually, the network will also provide travel agencies with access to RESELEC, and even



PHILIPS KEEPS TRACK OF TRAINS AND TRAINING.



allow passengers to make their own 'armchair' reservations via the public Videotex service. ►►► Britain's Lloyds Bank also chose Philips technology to improve operational efficiency and customer service. ► LaserVision disc players, controlled by personal computers, are used to run internally-developed programmes to train the bank's 46,000 personnel in procedures, bank terminal techniques and communication skills. ► And being interactive, any segment or 'page' of the programmes can be accessed, skipped, repeated or held to suit the individual's learning pace. ► In addition to data networks and interactive training, you will find Philips audio, video, computer and lighting technologies used by banks and railway authorities the world over. ►

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PHILIPS

Team... 50 YEARS AGO... Virus Disease...

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. comm. sales, Amex 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chg., Prev., Week, Year

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, %Chg.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., P/E, %Chg.

NYSE Gains in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange made strong gains Tuesday in slow trading as the market's recent slide enticed a limited number of buyers back into the action in search of bargains.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., P/E, %Chg.

AMEX Most Actives

Table of AMEX Most Actives with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Stock Index

Table of AMEX Stock Index with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Most Actives

Table of NASDAQ Most Actives with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NASDAQ Stock Index

Table of NASDAQ Stock Index with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

AMEX Most Actives

Table of AMEX Most Actives with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Stock Index

Table of AMEX Stock Index with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including 'Pana Office A', 'NEW DELHI', 'General Motors Corp.', 'Curry', 'Emergency Deposit', 'Int'l', 'New Money Rates'.

Handwritten text at the bottom center: 'مكاتبنا الأصل'

هكذا من الأصل

for creative tasks.

Panasonic Office Automation

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

Freeing business people

Panasonic Office Automation

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1988

MADISON AVENUE

Advertising Boom in India Revolutionizes Lifestyles

By SANJOY HAZARIKA

NEW DELHI — A once flagging advertising industry is booming in India. It has become fiercely competitive and one of the country's fastest-growing economic sectors.

This new advertising is pleasing the growing middle class — which is estimated at about 150 million people. But it is drawing criticism from Indians concerned that it could sharpen social tensions in a country with so many poor people.

Some fear that the new advertising may sharpen tensions in a country with so many poor people.

"The kind of competition that we are seeing is quite extraordinary," said Mike Khanna, the president of Hindustan Thompson Associates, which has been the leader in Indian advertising for more than 50 years.

The government also eased restrictive import policies, toned down its opposition to foreign industrial collaborations and encouraged industry to produce an increasing array of consumer goods, from detergents to toilet soaps to toothpastes.

THERE are no precise figures for total billings in India, but Lintas India, a leading advertising company affiliated with SSC&B, estimated that billings had jumped from about \$177 million in 1980 to \$784 million last year.

The companies are small compared with the huge American agencies. Hindustan Thompson said it had billings of about \$50 million last year; Lintas, about \$45 million.

More and more of the advertising is done on television, which now reaches more than 100 million Indians, providing entertainment, education and government propaganda.

The boom in advertising has touched off a debate on whether the industry has developed too quickly without preparing consumers adequately.

Critics say they favor restrictions on product advertisements and more doses of "issue advertising" suggesting better health care, sanitation and family planning.

General Motors Corp.'s Saturn unit said Tuesday that it had named Hal Riney & Partners of San Francisco as its advertising agency.

The contract had been hotly contested, with more than 50 agencies bidding. Trade publications say the contract is worth \$100 million to \$150 million.

Riney is one of the fastest growing agencies in the United States. Last year it caught headlines by resigning the account of the E&J Gallo Winery, which Adweek magazine once called the worst client an agency could have.

Ford Sets Buyout Of BDM

Merger to Bolster Aerospace Arm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Ford Aerospace Corp. said Tuesday it was buying BDM International Inc., a McLean, Virginia, professional and technical military services company, for about \$425 million.

Ford Aerospace will begin a tender offer for all BDM common shares by May 31, the company said. The merger agreement has been approved by the boards of Ford Aerospace and BDM.

Ford Aerospace is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., and the merger would continue a trend of U.S. automakers diversifying into the aerospace field. In 1985, General Motors Corp. acquired Hughes Aircraft Corp., making GM a major military contractor.

Last month, Ford Motor Co. reported a U.S. auto industry record for earnings in a single quarter with a 9 percent increase in profit from the year before.

BDM provides services the areas of military and security, communications, systems integration, energy, logistics, space, information systems, manufacturing technology and others. It has 3,700 employees in the United States and abroad.

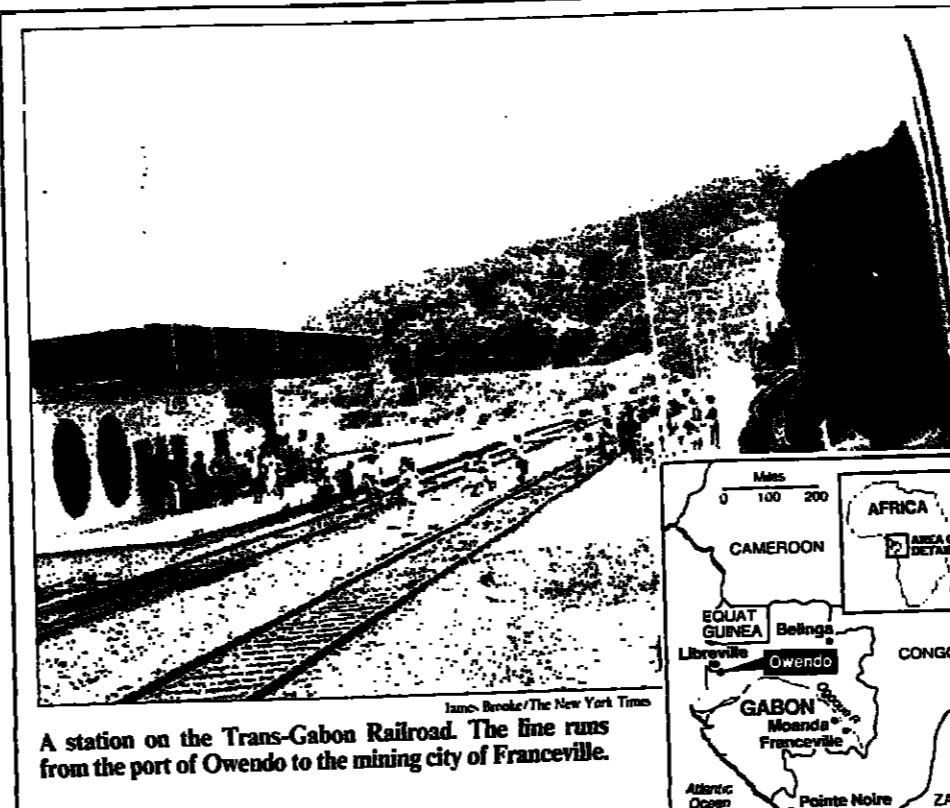
In the first quarter of 1988, BDM earned \$5.3 million, or 44 cents a share, on sales of \$73 million. In 1987, it earned \$19.7 million, or \$1.66 a share, on sales of \$314 million.

In 1987, BDM was awarded government contracts worth about \$400 million, while Ford Aerospace won government contracts worth about \$1.3 billion, a Ford spokesman, Eugene Koch, said.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Ford Aerospace will buy all BDM common shares, both class A and class B, for \$34.75 a share in cash.

The brown and beige stations have the air of commuter stops lost in the jungle. More than a year after their opening, many remain isolated, with no visible supporting population.

Despite the sparse population along the route, the railroad is a big hit. "The train has made life a lot easier. People travel a lot more now," said



Gabon's Railroad Runs a Deficit

By James Brooke

New York Times Service

MOANDA, Gabon — For most of the 1980s, the \$3 billion, 403-mile (650-kilometer) Trans-Gabon Railroad was the largest construction project in sub-Saharan Africa.

An army of 4,000 workers drained swamps, bridged rivers and cleared rain forests to create a path for the single track from the Atlantic coast deep into the interior of this former French colony in Central Africa.

A traveler on this line sees savanna grasslands, sandbars, rushing rapids of the Ogooué River and rain forests marked by tangled vegetation and dark green pools of stagnant water.

Flocks of birds wheel into the air at the sound of the train's whistle. But the clatter has frightened away the herds of elephants and buffalo that were frequently seen during construction.

On a typical Saturday, the train's four second-class cars are filled with soldiers in fatigues, mothers with nursing babies, and dapper young men in narrow ties and pleated pants.

The brown and beige stations have the air of commuter stops lost in the jungle. More than a year after their opening, many remain isolated, with no visible supporting population.

In return, the construction contract went to

Roger Mondinou, a manganese worker, as he prepared to get off the train in Moanda with a color television set he had bought in Libreville, Gabon's capital.

Now that the heroic era of construction is over, the Gabonese are faced with the more prosaic task of trying to make the railroad pay off.

In 1987, passenger and cargo fees brought in \$20 million — \$60 million short of what the railroad needed to keep running and to retire debt without a subsidy.

Conceived after Gabon won its independence in 1960, the railroad was supposed to serve an iron mine at Beninga, in northeast Gabon.

Undeterred, Gabon's president, Omar Bongo, told his nation on Feb. 25, 1973: "With or without the World Bank, the railroad will be built."

A few weeks later, France stepped in to lend the initial \$25 million previously committed by the World Bank. Subsequent major financing was largely split among Gabon and France and other European Community countries.

See RAILROAD, Page 14

Durable Goods Orders for April Up 0.8% in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy continued to show signs of healthy growth on Tuesday, when the government reported that orders for durable goods rose 0.8 percent in April, boosted by a jump in military communications equipment.

The Commerce Department said orders to factories for durable goods, items expected to last at least three years, totaled a seasonally adjusted \$116.3 billion last month.

It was the third consecutive monthly increase, following a revised gain of 0.9 percent in March and a 0.1 percent rise in February. The department originally reported March orders unchanged and later revised the figure to a 1.0 percent increase.

Analysis had worried that declines in new orders in November and January indicated softening of the economy in the aftermath of the October stock market collapse, but the increase in April confirmed the view held by most analysts that the U.S. economy is growing robustly.

"I think it's a reasonably good report," said Cynthia Latta, a senior economist with Data Resources Inc. in Lexington, Massachusetts. "Businesses are continuing to invest in improved and additional capacity."

She said she did not believe the report would spark inflationary fears in the financial markets "because it's pretty close to what people had expected."

Orders for durable goods are watched by economists as signals of business confidence in the future because purchases of these relatively expensive and long-lasting items can be postponed in times of uncertainty.

Overall, orders in April were 8.5 percent ahead of a year earlier.

In April, a large increase in orders for new military communications hardware more than offset declines elsewhere in electrical machinery, contributing to a sharp 5.4 percent increase in that category. It followed a 3.7 percent drop in March.

Orders in the volatile military

goods category rose 1.4 percent, after a big 15.1 percent increase in March. Orders for durable goods excluding military items rose 0.8 percent to \$106.3 billion in April.

The key category of nonmilitary capital goods, considered a good sign of business expansion plans, rose 1.4 percent last month, after a 3.9 percent decline in March.

Orders for civilian aircraft, particularly to Boeing Co., increased. But they were more than offset by a decline in orders for military planes, leading to an overall 0.3 percent drop in the transportation category. That followed a 2.8 percent increase a month earlier. (AP, UPI)

Soviet Union Is Said to Study DM Bond Issue

Agence France-Press

FRANKFURT — The Soviet Union is considering borrowing about 500 million Deutsche marks (\$294 million) on the West German capital market, its first bond issue in the West German currency, banking sources said Tuesday.

It would be the Soviet Union's second bond issue on international capital markets, after a 100 million Swiss franc (\$70 million) offering in January from the Soviet Bank for External Economic Affairs.

The same borrower is now "seriously considering" borrowing on the West German market, said a spokesman for Dresdner Bank AG. The sources said Dresdner would arrange the issue with Deutsche Bank AG, Commerzbank AG and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.

Dresdner Bank said its chairman, Wolfgang Röller, recently met in Moscow with the Soviet bank's officials.

News of the bond comes after West German banks signed an agreement to provide 3.5 billion in credits to the Soviet Union.

Seoul Plans An Overhaul Of Banking

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — South Korea's commercial banks will be partially deregulated and some state-run banks gradually privatized under a central bank plan to reform the financial system, press reports said Tuesday.

The draft plan by the Bank of Korea included recommendations for wide-ranging changes in the roles of various banking institutions, the reports said.

The plan is another step in the government's effort to liberalize the South Korean financial system and open the economy to more competition. It follows up a decision in 1987 by the Economic Planning Board to denationalize 31 of the 101 government-controlled businesses in South Korea.

The ministry's latest plan also is reported to call for introduction in the second half of the year of a prime-rate system under which banks will be free to establish loan interest rates based on a government-set prime rate.

Under the Bank of Korea plan, the management of commercial banks would be deregulated and shareholders would regain the right to appoint senior bank officials, the reports said.

Observers said the appointment of bank officials has been effectively controlled by the government, with senior bank managers regularly rotating positions among the major banks.

The reports said that two specialized banks, Korea Exchange Bank and Industrial Bank of Korea, would be privatized. Korea Exchange Bank would gradually become a commercial bank and Industrial Bank of Korea would specialize in providing financing to small and medium-size industries.

Savings federations and finance companies will be expanded to facilitate financial support to small and medium industries, which have previously been starved for credit, the reports said.

Government control of credit has long been a controversial issue among businessmen, who complain that it was abused by previous administrations to punish companies that refused to support the government politically.

Tight credit policies have been largely successful in holding inflation in check but have also prompted complaints, particularly from small and medium businesses that have been unable to get loans, observers said.

The reports said the changes would be put into effect gradually.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various countries like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Changin in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fluctuations in other centers. New York closing rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other values for various currencies like Australian, Canadian, Hong Kong, etc.

New York rates unless marked (local rate)

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rates.

Sources: Reuters; Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gorbunk (Ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits.

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds and Gold.

Advertisement for Republic National Bank of New York (Suisse) SA, featuring a large image of a hand holding a coin and text about private banking services.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. Includes various stock listings.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. Includes various stock listings.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes sections for Grains, Lumber, and Live Stock.

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Last. Includes various currency options.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Points, % Chg. Includes NYSE, S&P 500, etc.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, % Chg. Includes various commodity prices.

Financial

Table with columns: Instrument, Price, % Chg. Includes US Treasury bills, etc.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Market, Price, % Chg. Includes various market indicators.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, % Chg. Includes various dividend-paying stocks.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, % Chg. Includes various spot commodity prices.

AGF Will Share Assubel Control With Groupe AG

BRUSSELS — Rival French and Belgian companies ended a five-month takeover battle on Tuesday and announced a deal to share control of Belgium's third biggest insurance company, Assubel Vie SA.

Paper Companies In the Netherlands Consider Venture

DIEMEN, Netherlands — Two Dutch paper companies, Koninklijke Nederlandse Papierfabriek NV and VRG-Group, said they were considering joining forces to expand their global distribution activities.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, % Chg. Includes various Paris commodity prices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, % Chg. Includes various London commodity prices.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Instrument, Price, % Chg. Includes various DM futures options.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, % Chg. Includes various London metal prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Instrument, Price, % Chg. Includes various US Treasury securities.

The Daily Source for International Investors



Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'A great in...', 'ished: Mag...', 'nes have b...', 'sources, in...', 'experience.'

TOKYO FOCUS

Fuji Backs Into U.S. Bond Market

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Fuji Bank Ltd. by taking a minority stake in a U.S. Treasury securities dealer, appears to have sidestepped legislation that would bar Japanese financial institutions from a key role in the world's biggest bond market.

addition to \$25 million for all its subordinated debt, which is held by its London-based parent.
The Kleinwort unit is a primary dealer, which means that the Federal Reserve Board trades directly with the firm when the central bank is operating in the market to influence interest rates. Such status is valuable because many institutional investors will place orders only with primary dealers.

Japanese Investment Up Abroad

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — It is not difficult to understand why bankers would resist the idea of lending more billions of dollars to Brazil.
It is a country where the inflation rate has been running at nearly 20 percent a month, where economic policies change in an afternoon, where the National Assembly recently voted to set interest rate ceilings by the constitution.

Japan Rethinks Surcharges

Agency France-Press
TOKYO — Shintaro Abe, the secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, indicated Tuesday that Japan was considering dropping a plan to levy import surcharges on U.S. beef and oranges, sources said.
In negotiations in Washington this month, the United States had rejected a Japanese proposal that it impose surcharges on U.S. beef and oranges and phase out import quotas for the U.S. farm products.

market in Japan. The dealer will have access to large sums of money, which will allow it to expand.
It appears that the deal, which the Fed must approve, was structured to get around a provision in the new U.S. trade bill, which seeks to open up foreign securities markets to U.S. financial institutions. The bill sets requirements for countries with companies that hold at least 25 percent of a primary dealer — just above Fuji's 24.9 percent.
Even though President Ronald Reagan said he would veto the bill, legislators have vowed to pursue such provisions.

Roho Drug Buying Mentholatum

NEW YORK — Roho Pharmaceutical Co., a medium-size Japanese drug manufacturer, is buying Mentholatum Co., which makes the 99-year-old cold remedy Fletcher's Castoria and other over-the-counter drugs.
George H. Hyde, chief executive of the closely held company, said that in 1987, Mentholatum had sales in the United States of about \$60 million and in Japan of about \$30 million — equal to about one-third of Roho's revenue.
The sale is for cash; the price was not disclosed. Mr. Hyde said Mentholatum managers would continue to run the company, which is based in Buffalo, New York.

Brazil Loan Talks: High Stakes Point to Accord

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — It is not difficult to understand why bankers would resist the idea of lending more billions of dollars to Brazil.
It is a country where the inflation rate has been running at nearly 20 percent a month, where economic policies change in an afternoon, where the National Assembly recently voted to set interest rate ceilings by the constitution.



Malison Ferreira da Nobrega

part of top policy makers and officials at major bank that Brazil should be rewarded for its recent good behavior, including steps to end the "moratorium" on debt repayment imposed last year under Dilsun Fumero, the former finance minister.
Brazil's economic potential is vast, and experts believe that the biggest banks cannot afford to cut their extensive financial ties there. But many small and medium banks are less inclined to continue doing business in Latin America. They worry that the best intentions of Brazil's finance minister, Malison Ferreira da Nobrega, and other conservative politicians will be thwarted by the populist political agenda that has often overcome Brasilia.

NEWS ANALYSIS
economic policies change in an afternoon, where the National Assembly recently voted to set interest rate ceilings by the constitution.
But for approximately 600 banks around the world, the question of whether to lend money to such a country has probably more to do with the fact that they already have \$67 billion in loans outstanding — \$67 billion in loans that Brazil cannot service.
To get Brazil through its cash crisis, the banks are being asked to lead \$5.2 billion more. An agreement is expected in the next few days as negotiations resume Tuesday between Brazilian officials and a 14-member committee of its biggest bank creditors.
Even once negotiators reach agreement, the task of persuading the hundreds of creditors to go along will require months of cajoling and arm-twisting by the Brazilians.
If the loan deal succeeds, it will

will represent a temporary papering over of the crisis.
"Brazil has a terrible track record of signing agreements that it doesn't live up to," said Richard Feinberg, vice president at the Overseas Development Council, a Washington think tank.
But defenders of the current strategy argue that deals such as this are unavoidable, chiefly because the alternatives are worse. An approach involving forgiveness of loans, they say, would give debtors no incentive to streamline their economies and would probably require a major taxpayor bailout for the banks.
Behind the drive to implement the loan deal is a belief on the

RAILROAD: Boston Banker, LaWare, Is Fed Nominee

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has said that he will nominate a Boston banker, Peter T. LaWare, as an alternate to the Federal Reserve Board. The appointment, if confirmed, would mean all seven governors would be Reagan appointees.
But Mr. LaWare, 60 years old, is a registered Democrat, unlike the other board members, and is known as an economic pragmatist without an overriding ideology.
The nominee is chairman of Shawmut National Corp., which recently merged with Hartford Financial Corp. He is a former senior vice president of Chemical Bank in New York and a former president of the Association of Bank Holding Companies.
Mr. LaWare's nomination Monday for a 13-year term ends a search that the Federal Reserve White House considered four or five candidates but did not officially propose any of them because of

anticipated opposition from the Senate Banking Committee, which has authority over Fed appointments. The president's decision to proceed with Mr. LaWare, an administration official said, implies that the White House expects little trouble this time. A committee official confirmed the view.
Mr. LaWare said he was comfortable with the Fed's current policies — including its small increases in interest rates this year — as it tries to steer the nation clear of both recession and inflation.
"I think they are on the right track," he said in a telephone interview from his home in Brookline, Massachusetts. "As a result of the stock market business in October, the markets have been highly sensitized, but I think the Fed has been steering a pretty good course in keeping inflation in check without dumping the economy."
Unlike most of the other members, Mr. LaWare is neither an economist nor a partisan of any particular school of economic thought. "I don't have any rigid approach to these things," he said. "As a banker, you tend to be a pragmatist."
Mr. LaWare would take the seat of Henry C. Wallich, who left the Fed last year in ill health. Mr. Wallich's term expired last February.

Deficit in Gabon

Eurotrag, a specially created consortium of 17 companies from France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.
In addition, Caterpillar Inc. supplied construction equipment, General Electric Co. provided six locomotives and Citibank and the Export-Import Bank participated in the financing.
At the same time, President Bonjoubou extended the line to Francoville, a mining center in Gabon's southeastern corner.
Gabonese officials ignored foreign experts who said that a railroad might not be financially viable in a country with a population of less than one million.
The outsiders said a road would be cheaper. But the Gabonese insisted that the railroad would pay for itself through freight: manganese and lumber.

Lloyds Insurers' Profit Is Expected to Fall 39%

LONDON — Pollution and asbestos claims from the United States will cut underwriting profit of Lloyds insurance market by 39 percent for the latest accounting, the forecasters Chaslet Ltd. said Tuesday.
Chaslet forecast that profit to Lloyds's investors, or "names," would be £125 million (£233.5 million) in 1988, down from £205 million in 1984. Lloyds operates a three-year accounting system. Chaslet said the 1985 results had been distorted by two syndicates' heavy losses.

ADVERTISEMENT - INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 24th May 1988

Table of International Funds with columns for Fund Name, Currency, and Price/Value. Includes sections for Dollars, Other Funds, Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, Pounds Sterling, and E.C.U.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices. Includes sections for Dollars and Other Funds.

ANNOUNCEMENT

NEDERLANDSE VARIA GARANTIE MAATSCHAPPIJ N.V.
(formerly Nederlandse Varia Verzekering Maatschappij N.V.)
wishes to announce that at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 27th January 1988 the accounts for 1987 as presented to the Executive Board were approved.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks with columns for Issuer, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen with columns for Issuer, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

Pounds Sterling

Table of Pounds Sterling with columns for Issuer, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

E.C.U.

Table of E.C.U. with columns for Issuer, Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices.

BIG CROSSWORD

IN THE NIGHT EVERY SATURDAY
THE FADED NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY CROSSWORD
ENOUGH TO KEEP YOU BUSY ALL WEEK

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space only. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613397 for further information.

Various small advertisements including 'ENI an Outline', 'For Euro', 'But in U.S.', 'Union Explosions', 'DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND', and 'GERMAN BENTLEY'.

مكتبة النجف

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ENI and Montedison Outline 50-50 Venture

MILAN — Italy's state energy conglomerate, ENI, and Montedison SpA, the country's largest private-sector chemical group, agreed on Tuesday to form a joint venture in the chemical industry and said that it would be a 50-50 partnership.

ENI and Montedison should be signed by the end of July, she said. The new company is aimed at exploiting the companies' operations in petrochemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, fibers and rubber.

For Europe's Chemical Giants, the Future Is Looking Bright

FRANKFURT — Europe's booming chemical companies are in a strong position to continue their strategy of building global business empires.

Businesses after a slump at the start of the 1980s, a policy most expect will continue in the years ahead.

are concentrating on specific products, instead of trying to make all kinds of chemicals for all kinds of markets.

companies remain, therefore, well placed to undertake further substantial acquisitions.

"It might be in the U.S., or they might want to expand their position with the European Community," he said.

But in U.S., the Industry Boom Is Not Expected to Last

NEW YORK — U.S. chemical manufacturers are expected to post hefty profits this year because of surging exports based on a weak dollar, lower energy prices and strong demand, analysts say.

But analysts are concerned that the industry's boom in the past two years has substantially lowered production costs for many basic commodity chemicals.

But analysts are concerned that the industry could begin to show signs of a downturn next year, unlike European companies, which analysts say are better insulated from economic fluctuations.

"It is almost inevitable that the industry will build more facilities while true demand flattens out," said George Krug, an analyst at Eberstadt, Flemming.

Unión Explosivos Predicts Growth

MADRID — Spain's largest chemicals group, Unión Explosivos Río Tinto SA, said Tuesday that it expected net profit this year of 20 billion pesetas (\$178 million), up sharply from around 2 billion pesetas in 1987.

the forecast after agreement with 123 creditor banks on a debt restructuring plan covering the company's exposure of around 65 billion pesetas.

POLYSAR ENERGY & CHEMICAL CORPORATION



Bernard F. Isautier, President and Chief Executive Officer of Polysar Energy & Chemical Corporation, is pleased to announce the following executive appointments in the Corporation's petrochemicals operations.

G. Firman Bentley is appointed President of Polysar Basic Petrochemicals located in Sarnia Ontario. The basic Petrochemicals division comprises the company's worldwide ethylene plant in Corunna, Ontario, the styrene monomer manufacturing facility at its Sarnia operations, and the Corporation's interests in natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Pierre Choquette is appointed President of Polysar Polymers which will be located in Toronto. The Polymers division includes Polysar's international rubber operations in Canada, the United States, Europe, and Asia-Pacific, together with its North American plastics and specialty products businesses.

Polysar Basic Petrochemicals and Polysar Polymers are divisions of Polysar Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Polysar Energy & Chemical Corporation with operations in primary, intermediate and downstream petrochemicals as well as oil, gas and sulphur.

Advertisement for Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A. featuring the text 'Have all the advantages of a bank account in LUXEMBOURG, without actually being there.' and a coupon for a booklet.

BA Profit Rose 40% in Year Despite Caledonian's Losses

LONDON — British Airways PLC said Tuesday that pretax profit rose 40.7 percent to a record £228 million (\$425 million) in the financial year ended March 31, despite losses from British Caledonian Group, which it bought in December for £250 million.

surrender licenses for a number of European routes in an agreement with the British regulatory body, the Civil Aviation Authority.

Nestlé Pushes Rowntree Stake To About 16%

LONDON — Nestlé SA, the Swiss foods giant, has increased its stake in Rowntree PLC to about 16 percent from just over 15 percent, its adviser, County NatWest Securities, said Tuesday.

Rumored Orders Boost Shares in Boeing

NEW YORK — Boeing Co. shares rose sharply on Tuesday, the third consecutive session of increases, because of an analyst's recommendation of the stock and rumored purchases of the 757 aircraft, traders said.

Qantas Income Soared To a Record Last Year

SYDNEY — The state-owned Qantas Airways Ltd. said group net profit more than doubled to a record 131.1 million Australian dollars (\$103 million) in the year that ended March 31, up from 63.8 million Australian dollars in the previous year.

Revenue rose 20.4 percent to 3.08 billion dollars. Jim Leslie, the Qantas chairman, attributed the highest profits in the carrier's 68-year history mainly to a tourism boom in Australia and to improved operational efficiency.

Jungbunzlauer A.G. has acquired through its subsidiary Biochemie Ladenburg GmbH the organic acids activities of Johann Benckiser GmbH

Revenue rose 20.4 percent to 3.08 billion dollars. Jim Leslie, the Qantas chairman, attributed the highest profits in the carrier's 68-year history mainly to a tourism boom in Australia and to improved operational efficiency.

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited London May 1988

Advertisement for Beck's beer featuring the text 'Our special offer will always remain the same.' and an image of a beer bottle and glass.

Vertical text on the left margin including 'Accord', 'policy makers and', 'Nominee', and 'BIG CROSSWORD'.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| 12 Month High/Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 Wk High/Low | Close | Change |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| 11 1/2-16 3/4 | BAT | 3.38 4.4 20 | 11 1/2-16 3/4 | 12 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| 11 1/2-16 3/4 | BFS | 1.16 9 20 | 11 1/2-16 3/4 | 11 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| 11 1/2-16 3/4 | AT&T | 3.12 5.5 21 | 11 1/2-16 3/4 | 11 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| 11 1/2-16 3/4 | AT&T | 2.95 5.5 21 | 11 1/2-16 3/4 | 11 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| 11 1/2-16 3/4 | AT&T | 2.95 5.5 21 | 11 1/2-16 3/4 | 11 1/2 | + 1/4 |

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Currency Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar's current level against the yen, predicted at a time when the Federal Reserve is expected to raise the current rate, is a sign that inflationary pressure is being contained, a Federal Reserve spokesman said.

PARIS — Finance Minister Sigismond Lacroix said Tuesday that a new "good news" tax cut will be introduced in a few days.

He added: "I expect to be able to announce it."

Tues 01 Pri

100 years ago, there was only one choice in retail systems. So what's new?



*UNIX is a trademark of AT & T Bell Laboratories.

A century ago, the cash register was the first piece of transaction processing equipment available to the businessman; ours were the first in a long line of innovative retail products.

One hundred years in the vanguard of retail technology give us an unrivalled heritage and impeccable credentials; in fact, we have customers today who've been with us since the beginning.

That's partly because we were at the forefront of developments in retailing which are now taken for granted — such as self-generation languages and UNIX* based systems enable us to suit all retailers' requirements, both now and in the future — thus protecting their investment in software, hardware and staff training.

It's partly because we deliver solutions — integrated systems, not just pieces of equipment — backed by high levels of reliability, service and support; an approach that enables our customers to improve the standard of service to their customers.

However, it's mostly because nobody understands the needs of the retail market as well as we do.

Retail systems from NCR — yet another example of 'creating value' through superior technology.

As we said at the start, what's new?

It's partly because leading-edge computer technologies such as fourth

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Creating value

| 12 Month High/Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | 52 Wk High/Low | Close | Change |
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed in N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar was mixed against major currencies Tuesday, gaining little support from statements by Japanese and American officials that they expect the U.S. currency to stabilize at about its current levels.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for London Dollar Rates.

British pound, which fell to \$1.8675 from \$1.8675. The dollar also ended mixed in European trading, with strong yen buying the only feature in a generally dull market, dealers said.

Nigeria, in Turnaround, Props Up Value of Naira

LAGOS — Nigeria's central bank, in an apparent sign of disquiet with the economic and social consequences of currency reform, has been propping up the value of the country's currency, the naira. The naira's value had been plunging on the so-called "autonomous" market through which banks buy and sell currency from each other.

Minister Signals Lower French Rates

PARIS — Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France indicated on Tuesday that he expected to announce "good news" on interest rate cuts within a few days.

would not work" at its current levels.

He said the Fed's priority is to maintain price level stability. In New York, the dollar eased to 124.20 yen, from 124.57 on Monday; to 1.7013 Deutsche marks, from 1.7015; and to 5.7445 French francs, from 5.7500.

FREE: Some Experts Give Protectionism a Good Name

(Continued from Page 1) and services in 1960 to only 1.6 percent in 1986. "Over the same period, the U.S. numbers had gone from 1 percent to 4.4 percent," Mr. Prestowitz said.

Mr. Prestowitz said that although the trade bill vetoed by Mr. Reagan would have been a little tougher with other countries, it did not go far enough in this direction. On the issue of American exports of beef and citrus fruits to Japan, an area currently in dispute, Mr. Prestowitz would negotiate over distribution to obtain market share.

Through such intervention, Europe lays the ground for growth and profits in a major industry; it also creates a domestic market for a lot of smaller industries that provide equipment for the aircraft, helping them to grow, too. "The Airbus is very much a part of the kind of nonconventional market that is the focus of new trade theory," said one of the leading new theorists, Paul R. Krugman, an economist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Tuesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, contains of the 1,000 most traded securities in the dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like AAW Bd, AEL, AET, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like AAW Bd, AEL, AET, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like AAW Bd, AEL, AET, etc.

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Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like AAW Bd, AEL, AET, etc.

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Table N: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like AAW Bd, AEL, AET, etc.

Table O: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like AAW Bd, AEL, AET, etc.

U.S. Auto Sales Increase 2.6% in Mid-May Period

DETROIT — Mid-May sales of U.S.-made cars and light trucks rose 2.6 percent from a year earlier despite trimming of buyer incentive offerings, auto companies reported Tuesday. The eight companies that build cars and light trucks in the United States sold 345,004 of the vehicles in the nine selling days from May 11-20, up from 336,381 in the similar 1987 period.

Table P: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHG. Includes stocks like AAW Bd, AEL, AET, etc.

هنا من الأصل

SPORTS

European Cup: A Family Affair

Benfica's Son vs. Eindhoven's Brother



PSV sweeper Ronald Koeman is a master of the counterattack.

LONDON — If the sins of the father are visited on the son, do paternal skills likewise percolate down to the offspring? And can brothers find equal glory even if they go separate ways to perform nations apart?

Wednesday's European Cup final, the match in Stuttgart that will determine whether Portugal's Benfica or the Dutch team PSV Eindhoven is the champion of champions, will brim with family intrigue.

Aguiar, Benfica's striker, aims to follow where his father, José, twice went as captain of that club when it won the European Cup in 1961 and 1962. If Aguiar is denied, Ronald Koeman probably will have something to do with it.

Koeman, like Aguiar, has family success to spur him on. Two weeks ago his brother, Erwin, helped Mechelen of Belgium win the Cup Winners' Cup.

But both Aguiar and Koeman are lucky to be in Wednesday's final. Aguiar was born in Lisbon 28 years ago, a year before José Aguiar led Benfica's "Eagles of Lisbon" to European triumph.

Although José Aguiar was Angolan, as were half the 1960s team, the greatest of Benfica's Eagles was Eusebio of Mozambique, now an assistant coach at the club. With such flair to feed on, José Aguiar became a tall, swift and predatory center-forward who, in 1960-61, scored 11 European Cup goals.

In more defensive times, he cannot. But the instincts are there: Twice Rui Aguiar scored in the opening round, against Partizan Tirana. More crucially, he headed in two more goals to put Steaua Bucharest out of the semifinals.

Aguiar struggled pitifully through his apprenticeship and Benfica, an impatient club, sacked him. He had to go to the Algarve, and to strike irresistible form for Portimonense, before Benfica bought him back two years ago.

Benfica also purchased, last summer, a strapping Swede, Mats Magnusson, to share the attacking load, to shield Aguiar from the full frontal repugnability his father leveled in Magnusson's presence.

Benfica can be a harsh club, torn by intestine bickering. It is weighed down by its legacy of past glory and it is jealous of the successes at home and abroad of its rival Porto.

Anyways, Skodahl's parting words were that Aguiar needed Magnusson. His deputy had argued that Benfica played better with one man in attack.

"I don't believe Toni, my assistant and now my successor, betrayed me," Skodahl subsequently said. "Our ideas were usually similar, and I often took his advice."

Coaches sometimes would make terrific diplomats. Whatever Skodahl privately feels, Toni — full name: Antonio Oliveira — has become the right man in the right place after understanding the famous Benfica coaches Lejos Baroi, Sven-Goran Eriksson, Pal Csernai and John Mortimore.

For him, the Brazilians Mozer on defense and Elzo and Chiquinho in midfield struck a balance with Diamantino, the stocky creator, and Antonio Pacheco, the 21-year-old star darling of Portuguese soccer.

Diamantino had been the team's captain and driving force. His knees and his ankles, riddled with surgical repairs, were holding up, but alas, he was carried off Saturday with wrenched ligaments. He's out, and little Fernando Chalana, himself once Portugal's inspiration until injuries set in, might get a recall.

The task is to outwit a PSV side whose own coach, Gims Hiddink, was nothing but a stand-in until Rinus Michels, the Dutch national manager, turned down PSV. Hiddink's luck doubled a few weeks ago when the European Union of Football Associations, UEFA, rescinded a three-match ban on Koeman, imposed because he had padded teammate Klaus Gillhaus for kicking Frenchman Jean Tigana out of the quarterfinals.

For Koeman's magazine comments were as cynical as they appeared, three matches was the minimum penalty. But explaining nothing, UEFA ruled that on appeal to the court.

The pity is that Koeman is such a clever, majestic player. He can, in Beckenbauer-Gullit style, turn attack into defense. He can pluck victory from stalemate like a pearl diver opening an oyster.

Another Dane, the swashbuckling Soren Lerby, powers the midfield engine. With him are Gerald Vanenburg (the "little Brazilian"), Berry Van Aerle and Edward Linskens, an opportunistic teen-ager. They play hard, close and with patience. They serve Gillhaus and former Torino striker Wim Kieft.

But PSV, too, is wounded. Lerby's partner, Frank Arnesen, who incisively opened up Madrid, a week ago suffered another of his shocking bad breaks — this a fractured leg. Arnesen is nearly 32; it may be the end of a brilliant, brittle career.

On this 1, too, will end Wednesday's as anyone's match, and my prophecies on European club tournaments have lately been such that I do you the kindness of suggesting that you take a pin, close your eyes and make your own prediction.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.



Fifth-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany beat Claudio Mezzadri of Switzerland, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5, even though his athletic serve-and-volley game upset him Tuesday on the soft clay at Roland Garros.

Top Seeds Advance In French Open, but 2 Others Are Ousted

PARIS — Ivan Lendl, top-seeded among the men competing in the French Open, and Martina Navratilova and Curtis Evert, second and third among the women, won in straight sets Tuesday. But two other seeds were ousted, one in an upset and one by an injury.

Lendl, who has won this tournament the last two years, defeated Philippe Peche of France, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4, despite some aerobic returns by the hometown favorite against the Czech's overpowering shots.

Second-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden overcame Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2, while fifth-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany and No. 8 Tim Mayotte, two hard hitters trying to find their footing on the slow red clay surface, powered their way past first-round opponents.

Fourth-seeded Pat Cash of Australia, who beat Lendl in last year's Wimbledon final, whipped Jimmy Brown of the United States, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1. Seventh-seeded Kent Carlsson of Sweden downed Franco Davia of Argentina, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

The ninth-seeded woman, Lori McNeil, defeated Elly Hakami, 6-3, 6-2. But her U.S. compatriot, 16th-seeded Mary Joe Fernandez, was forced by a foot injury to withdraw just before her first match.

The men's 10th seed, Anders Jarryd, was trounced, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1, by fellow Swede Joakim Nystrom, a clay-court specialist. Nystrom also beat a seeded player in last year's first round when he stopped Johan Kriek of the United States.

Navratilova beat Pat Medrado of Brazil, 6-0, 6-3, faltering only when she made several bad shots and dropped the first two games of the second set.

"You just get embarrassed," Navratilova said. "Then I said it was time to get down to business and I only lost one more game."

She finished her match just moments before Evert wrapped up a 6-1, 6-4 victory against Judith Wiesner of Austria.

Evert, forced to withdraw from the Italian Open earlier this month because of a bone spur on the heel of her right foot, lost her serve three times in the second set but broke Wiesner's serve four times.

It was the first time that her parents, in person, had seen her play in the tournament that she has won seven times.

Fernandez, a 16-year-old from Miami, injured a tendon in her left foot last week at a tournament in Geneva. Officials said that she was still in pain Tuesday morning and decided to withdraw just before she was to take the court. Her replacement, Luciana Corso of Brazil, defeated Halle Cioffi of the United States, 6-0, 6-4.

Lakers Gang Up on Mavericks To Win Opener of West Final

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

INGLEWOOD, California — They shook James Worthy loose in the corners and had the Magic Man, Johnson, here, there and everywhere. They even got a game of old from the National Basketball Association's 41-year-old senior statesman, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

The Los Angeles Lakers were so sick and so thorough in a 113-98 defeat of the Dallas Mavericks on Monday night that many in the sold-out crowd at the Forum were heading for the parking lot by the middle of the fourth quarter.

Five Lakers were in double figures, with Worthy getting 28 points, Scott 23, Johnson 19, Abdul-Jabbar 17 and A.C. Green 14 on their way to a first-game victory in the best-of-seven Western Conference final.

I think we came back very strong," said their coach, Pat Riley. "I had a very coordinated defensive effort," he added. "Now, our goal is to get disciplined and one thing they didn't have was a 7-foot-4-inch (2.23-meter) Eaton to clog up the middle and kill what little half-court offense they do have."

But the Lakers had beaten the Mavericks four of five in the regular season, and they knew that whatever the Mavericks could throw at them in talent, the one thing they didn't have was a 7-foot-4-inch (2.23-meter) Eaton to clog up the middle and kill what little half-court offense they do have.

The Utah Jazz had taken the heavily favored Lakers to a seventh game in the semifinals, a series of elbows and bruises in which one large man (Mark Eaton) and one mottostopper scorer (Karl Malone) almost stopped the defending champions in their tracks.

But the Lakers had beaten the Mavericks four of five in the regular season, and they knew that whatever the Mavericks could throw at them in talent, the one thing they didn't have was a 7-foot-4-inch (2.23-meter) Eaton to clog up the middle and kill what little half-court offense they do have.

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Martina Navratilova defeated Pat Medrado of Brazil by much more than that much: 6-0, 6-3.

English Hopes Hurt by Clash At Wembley

LONDON — England's chances of being re-admitted next season to Europe's three club soccer competitions have been badly jolted by renewed fan violence, a leading official of the sport's ruling body for the continent said Tuesday.

Commenting on Saturday's clashes at Wembley Stadium between supporters of the English and Scottish national teams, UEFA's secretary-general, Hans Bangert, said it was unlikely that the ban on English clubs, imposed three years ago, would be lifted for the 1988-89 season.

"I had some mixed feelings but was rather optimistic," Bangert told the British Broadcasting Corp. from UEFA's headquarters in Bern. "But after what happened on Saturday, I feel this is a very severe setback" for the English clubs.

More than 200 arrests were made at the match, with 90 persons injured. A Scottish fan died when he fell from an express train.

UEFA is to meet June 24, at the end of the European Championships for national teams, to decide whether to maintain the ban imposed after the 1985 Champions Cup final in Brussels. Thirty-nine spectators were killed there, most of them Juventus supporters, after a stampede by Liverpool fans.

Britain's sports minister, Colin Moynihan, blamed Saturday's violence on soccer authorities. He said he could not understand why the teams' supporters at the match were not segregated.

Moynihan, who is preparing a report on soccer violence that UEFA is to study before making its decision, said that "if UEFA wanted any clear evidence of the depth of the problem in this country, they witnessed it on Saturday."

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table listing baseball game results including American League and National League scores, such as Cleveland vs. Boston and Los Angeles vs. San Diego.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League East, West, and National League East, West divisions, including teams like New York Yankees and Los Angeles Dodgers.

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

Table of NBA playoff results, including Western Conference Finals and Eastern Conference Finals matchups.

TENNIS

French Open Results

Table of tennis results from the French Open, listing winners and losers in men's and women's singles and doubles.

BASEBALL

Transition

Table listing baseball players and teams, including names like Detroit Tigers, Milwaukee Brewers, and St. Louis Cardinals.

NBA Playoff Leaders

Table showing NBA playoff statistics for various teams, including points, rebounds, assists, and steals.

CBS to Televisify '92 Winter Games

NEW YORK — CBS has been awarded the television rights to the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, the network said Tuesday.

Sources said the fee at \$243 million. That is \$66 million less than the \$309 million ABC paid the International Olympic Committee for the 1988 Winter Games at Calgary.

ABC, which lost \$65 million on the Calgary Games, has televised 10 of the last 12 Olympics but announced Sunday that it would not bid for the Albertville Games.

Sources said that NBC, which for \$300 million gained the rights to the Summer Olympics in Seoul, had bid \$175 million for the Albertville Games.

The last time CBS televised an Olympics was in 1960, when it carried both the Winter Games from Squaw Valley, California, and the Summer Games from Rome.

Pirates Are Blown Away By Scott, Then a Storm

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Pirates were nearly blown off the field by 50-mph (80 kph) wind gusts in the ninth inning Monday night.

But they had been blown out of the game much earlier by the split-finger fastball thrown by Mike Scott, who pitched a four-hitter to win his sixth straight, a 3-0 victory for the streaking Houston Astros.

"He was awesome," said the Pirates' Scott was removed in the top of the ninth for a pinch hitter but got credit for a complete game when the thunderstorm struck before the Pirates could bat that inning.

Umpires called the game after waiting for 1 hour, 15 minutes. "It's the first time I've ever finished a game in my street clothes," Scott said.

The storm, accompanied by lightning bolts that pierced the sky above Three Rivers Stadium, sent newspapers and hot dog wrappers swirling out of the stands and into the players' faces.

Jim Gott, the Pirates' 6-foot-4-inch (1.93-meter), 220-pound (98-kilogram) reliever, was nearly blown off the mound several times.

Reds & Cardinals 3: In St. Louis, Lloyd McClendon, Paul O'Neill and Terry McGriff each drove in two runs for Cincinnati.

Twins 7, Royals 5: In Kansas City, Missouri, Gene Larkin singled in Gary Gaetti with two out in the eighth as Minnesota won. Gaetti had doubled for his third hit.

BLANCPAIN

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing the brand's history and quality.

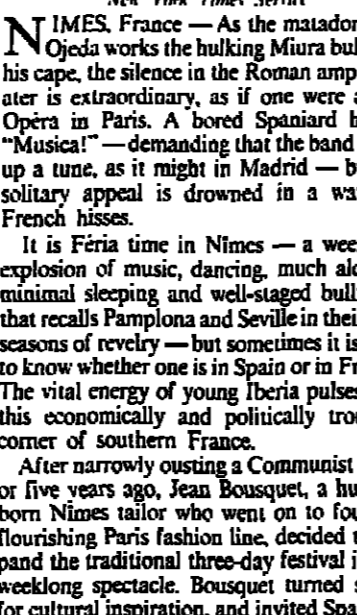
OBSERVER

No Place for Moseying

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I came out of the restaurant picking my teeth reflectively and digesting a heavy breakfast...

A Spanish Touch in Nîmes Féria

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service



Amid unemployment and political maneuvers, the Nîmes festival is a huge success.

NÎMES, France — As the matador Paco Ojeda works the hulking Miura bull with his cape, the silence in the Roman amphitheater is extraordinary...

"The presidency is never easy because there is so much pressure from the public," said Jean-Paul Fourrier, a local politician and a bullfighting devotee who presides over the corrida and decides what honors to bestow...

PEOPLE Prince Charles Loses

Local authorities overruled objections from Prince Charles and approved plans Tuesday to construct a building opposite Kensington Palace in London...

Vertical sidebar containing various small advertisements and notices, including 'The Global', 'Beauty Pag', and 'Soviets'.

PERSONAL MESSAGES section containing various notices, announcements, and advertisements for services like 'USADIRECT' and 'MOVING'.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Real estate and business classifieds section with multiple columns listing properties for sale, rental, and business opportunities in various international locations.

EMPLOYMENT section containing various job listings, including positions in embassies, commercial roles, and general employment opportunities.

Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily section, providing information and instructions for advertising in the International Herald Tribune.

AUTOMOBILE MARKET section featuring advertisements for various car models, including Mercedes-Benz, Volvo, and other luxury vehicles, along with services like tax-free sales and rentals.

WHY PAY MORE? section featuring an advertisement for Volvo cars, highlighting their quality and value for money.

Vertical sidebar containing various small advertisements and notices, including 'Kiosk', 'Gadhafi Says', and 'U.S. Deficit Shrink'.